The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS:—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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	1w.	2w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
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JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing in the neatest style, on short notice, at reasonable rates. Our Printing Material is all new and of the latest styles. We flatter ourselves that we have as good facilities for doing Job Work as any other Office in the State.

ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. vlnl-1y

GRANDY & HINES attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. vlnl-1y

W. F. M. ERRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank vlnl-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. vlnl-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. vlnl-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. vlnl-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Elizabeth st. vlnl-1y

DR. E. E. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Elizabeth sts. vlnl-1y

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. vlnl-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. vlnl-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., east side, near Main. vlnl-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. G. HEATHERIDGE drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. vlnl-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats &c., Road st., east side. vln2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandize; office—upper south of Main. vlnl-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. vlnl-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Elizabeth sts. vlnl-1y

S. WEISELL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. vlnl-1y

C. C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. vlnl-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. vlnl-1y

C. GURKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road street, near Main. vlnl-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 57 Road street. vlnl-1y

WM. STEDIG, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. vlnl-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Elizabeth st. vlnl-1y

W. C. OVERBY, agt. liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. vlnl-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HARRELL, photographs, Road Street, over Dr. Barr's old stand. vlnl-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jno. G. Russell, proprietor, Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Waterst., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. vlnl-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. E. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. vlnl-1y

C. E. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. vlnl-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. E. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank Building. vln2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." vlnl-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. vlnl-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. vlnl-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. vlnl-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. vlnl-1y

A. E. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. vlnl-1y

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Griffith. Clerk—A. W. Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

Churches.—First M. E. Church, Rev. W. P. Wright, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev. J. W. Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. R. Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday morning (except fourth Sunday), after school.—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Lodges.—Samaritan, No. 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T. A. Commander, C.——Achorez, No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C. L. Cobb, Elizabeth City. Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E. Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S. T. Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G. L. Windley; Treasurer, J. F. Randolph; Coroner, J. R. Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt. F. Sadler. Commissioners, Saml. Ward, T. H. Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Pool, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J. B. Respass; Representative, Hiram E. Stilley.

Superior Court—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W. P. Gurley; Treasurer, A. B. Thompson; Coroner, J. G. Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E. L. Simmons; Surveyor, J. J. Rhodes; Commissioners, W. J. Cherry, Wm. P. Mitchell, F. W. Bell, Benj. F. King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P. D. Robbins.

Superior Court—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P. G. Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos. C. Ferebee; Coroner, Jos. S. Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T. B. Bouchall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M. R. Gregory, R. B. Berry, Jas. Ferebee, Saml. J. Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C. Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W. R. Skinner; Treasurer, James A. Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas. O. Cheshire; Commissioners, D. V. Emerichs, H. H. Hobbs, R. G. Mitchell, Chas Bray, P. K. Jones.—Representative, W. A. Moore.

Superior Court—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T. F. Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J. B. Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J. A. Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M. S. Ferebee; Commissioners, D. E. Baxter, C. H. Cason, T. Sanderlin, J. M. Woodhouse, J. W. Etheridge.—Representative, T. C. Humphries.

Superior Court—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B. F. Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R. B. G. Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H. Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R. Walton; Surveyor, A. Smith; Commissioners, S. J. Lowther, David Parker, Mills H. Eure, H. A. Morgan, A. G. Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

Superior Court—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno. A. Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T. Gregory; Treasurer, E. T. Clarke; Coroner, R. B. Powers; Register of Deeds, John N. Brown; Surveyor, A. L. Pierce; Commissioners, B. A. Lavender, Charles H. Webb, Robert L. Howard, Andrew Jackson, Theo. Sledge.—Senator, H. Eppes; Representatives, J. H. Renfrow, W. T. J. Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, James Kitt; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S. Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan H. Horton; Coroner, Osborn A. Giles; Register of Deeds, James M. Trader; Surveyor, Zephaniah Askew, jr.; Commissioners, R. S. Parker, S. J. Holloman, W. D. Newsom, Wm. Reid, John W. Harrell.—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Thomas Snipes.

Superior Court—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B. Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R. Sadler; Treasurer, John M. Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M. Jones; Surveyor, G. W. Swindell; Commissioners, Wm. S. Carter, James C. McCloud, John J. Fulford, Robt. P. Wahab, George L. Fulcher.—Senator, J. B. Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

Superior Court—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R. R. Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M. Stetson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Bagley; Register of Deeds, Wash. Watson; Surveyor, Jas. Rogers; Commissioners, A. C. Wentz, F. G. Martindale, H. J. Moffitt, Jas L. Hardison, Bryant Bennett.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J. J. Smith.

Superior Court—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T. Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N. R. Odom; Treasurer, Jas W. Copeland; Coroner, William A. Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T. Buxton; Surveyor, H. Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W. Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo H. Hudson, L. H. Bobo.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representative, R. C. Parker, J. T. Reynolds.

Superior Court—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno. L. Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E. Vaughan; Treasurer, Wm. Reid; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, C. Guirkin; Surveyor, W. H. Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A. L. Jones; Commissioners, Geo D. Pool, C. W. Hollowell, G. W. Bell, W. A. Price, W. F. Sanders.—Representative, T. A. Sykes.

Superior Court—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C. Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, I. W. Speight; Surveyor, T. E. Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R. Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Pecle, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jepatha White.

Superior Court—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bardett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E. Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W. Knight; Surveyor, Wm G. Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B. F. Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T. J. Davis.

Superior Court—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J. M. Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J. A. Melson; Treasurer, Levi Lukens, jr.; Coroner, Thaddius Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H. F. Phelps; Commissioners, R. S. Goelet, J. B. Chesson, jun., M. Jackson, A. M. Phelps, G. W. Jones.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J. J. Ross.

Superior Court—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J. W. Eaton ridge, Roanoke Island; E. A. White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOM R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

HENRY J. MENEGHAN, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIS, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

BENJAMIN ALBRIS of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, ex-officio.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

Officers.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Read, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Victor C. Barringer, of Cabarrus, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $900. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $400. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

Judges—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Seaton Gales; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

Solicitors.—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Shepard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge: Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N. J. Riddick, Raleigh; U. S. Attorney, D. H. Starbuck, Salem; U. S. Marshal, S. T. Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Second Monday in April and October, at Elenton; S. T. Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
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Address,

P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

The Barefoot Boy.

There hangs on the wall before me,
Where the sunshine loves to dwell,
A picture, a sweet little picture,
That holds me in a spell—
A boy with sun-browned features,
All dimpled in childish joy;
And I gaze through tears that blind me
On this little barefoot boy.

The eyes are full of brightness,
And cheeks are so rosy red,
That it hardly seems a picture,
But a living thing instead—
A child with his brown hands hidden
In the pockets where lurks each toy
Which I know brought childish pleasure
To the little barefoot boy.

And I think while tears are dropping
Like rain on my open book,
Of my little barefoot darling
That the slumbering angels took;
And I sigh for the vanished brightness,
As I see each unused toy
That once belonged to my darling,
To my little barefoot boy.

And I think of one sad June evening,
When the mournful robins sang,
And up from the gathering shadows
The cry of whippoorwill rang;
And I think of the gloomy shadow
That fell on life's brightest joy,
When the angels came in the twilight
For my little barefoot boy.

I see by some shadowless hearthstones
Glad children at merry play;
And I think of my life's broad shadow,
And I weep and turn away;
And look at my little picture,
And the face so bright with joy,
And think that a sinless angel
Was once my barefoot boy.

Selected Story.

How Tom became a Member of Congress.

There was a little fellow among the New England hills, years ago, as there are many now, whose parents were poor. He could not remember the time when he wore shoes and stockings in the summer. Sometimes in the winter, when he was obliged to walk three miles to school, and wade through snowdrifts that did not melt until the last of May, he did wear such as his father had rejected, and a pair of shoes that slipped up and down at every step he took. Nevertheless, they were shoes and stockings; and he was infinitely prouder of them than any king living is of his crown.

One day, as Tom was plodding along with his slipshod shoes, puffing from exertion, and blowing his blue fingers to keep them warm, there came dashing down the hill a sleigh such as the youngster had never seen; no, indeed, nor even dreamed of. And the horse! Tom stopped blowing, so intense was his admiration of the elegant creature that came foaming and tossing his daintily-arched neck right and left.

Tom sprang aside at the very last moment, and as he sank up to his chin in the light snow, tore his old cloth cap from his head, and bobbed up and down as if he was in the presence of the President,

"Jump on behind, my lad," shouted the driver, "jump on behind." And Tom did jump on, at the peril of his life, and away they went, tearing along with great speed until over went the sleigh, and out went the riders and buffaloes and things generally.

Tom sprang to the horse's head, and clinging to the bits, the tips of his great cowhide shoes touching the snow, asked if the gentleman was hurt.

"Not a bit of it, my lad," said he, shaking himself free of the snow, "only warmed up a little. What's the damage?"

"Nothing, sir, that I see," returned Tom, his handsome face glowing with good humor as he yielded the horse to its owner.

"Well, then, my lad, get in, and we'll try again. You are going to school, I see," added the stranger, as he gathered up the reins.

"Yes, sir."

"How far?"

"Guess 'tis about two miles from here."

The gentleman turned and looked into his face, and then glanced all over Tom's figure, even to his feet.

"He sees my shoes," thought Tom; proudly, to himself, giving his shoes a shake forward to make certain that they should be seen.

The gentleman did see them, and smiled in spite of himself as he glanced back at Tom's face.

He then kindly pulled the warm furs around the boy, and, pulling his cap over his eyes, shouted, "Go along, Nell!" And the chesnut mare, now thoroughly sobered, meekly commenced the ascent of what was known thereabouts as the long hill. She was evidently accustomed to having her own way, for she availed herself of every little hollow to rest, and did not allow herself to be pressed forward until the whip was applied.

Tom wondered what had possessed the creature a few minutes before. He scratched his head on the right side and then on the left, and finally, his Yankee curiosity getting the better of his diffidence, he ventured to ask:

"If you please, sir, what was it that ade the mare run?"

"A stump," returned the gentleman, with a smile. "Nell is a little aristocratic, and shies at all such plebeian things. She does not know that a stump was the making of her master."

Tom scratched his head again, and wiggled all over. Then out came the question:

"How could a stump be the making of a man?"

"My lad," answered the stranger, marking the white surface of the snow gently with his whiplash, "I was a poor boy, and my father could not afford to send me to school. We worked very hard, but I used to study in the evenings by the light of the fire, and learned the whole of the Latin grammer by the light of one pitch knot."

For a moment Tom sat perfectly still. Then he asked, as if ashamed of his ignorance:

"Please, sir, what's a Latin grammar."

This last question aroused the gentleman, and becoming sensible that the little fellow at his side was thirsting for knowledge, he very kindly went over such parts of his history as he thought would be of interest to him, and ended by saying that he was a member of Congress.

The last announcement almost took Tom's breath away. He had heard of the members of Congress, but had an idea they were myths, whom nobody ever saw. Perhaps the awe with which Tom regarded him as he glanced up sideways into his face, flattered the gentleman, for he said, smilingly:

"You are just as likely to be a member of Congress as I! You know, in America, success is to be determined and brave. If you study as I did, you may possibly rise as high—yes—perhaps higher!"

"But I havn't any Latin grammar, sir," said Tom.

"No? Well, would you like one?"

"Yes, sir," cried Tom, with flashing eyes.

"Well, my lad, I shall come this way again, and I will leave one at the schoolhouse for you."

"But I havn't any money!"

"Never mind; you can pay me when you get to Congress."

"Thank you," said Tom; "I won't forget it sir."

The gentleman looked down at him with a quizzical smile; and the two rode on in silence until they reached the schoolhouse.

"Please don't forget the grammar," suggested Tom, as he lifted the old cap again.

"No I," returned the gentleman. "A man who cannot keep a promise should not make one—hey, my lad?"

Nell tossed her head, and the boy soon lost sight of the rider. Then he looked down at his shoes, at his coat and his old cap, as he hung it on the peg in the entry, and silently contrasted them all with the fur-trimed overcoat and outfit of the stranger. "Never mind," said Tom to himself, "I will have them all, too, when I am a member of Congress."

At the end of two weeks a bundle of books was left at the school-house. There was not only a Latin grammar, but a well-worn copy of Virgil, Esop's Fables, and sundry other volumns such as Tom had never seen.

Pine-knots were plentiful where Tom lived, and he sat up till midnight all the rest of the winter pondering over the mysteries of those books.

As luck would have it, the schoolmaster, who boarded around with his pupils, had not eaten the rations due him at Tom's father's. When he arrived he entered warmly into the boy's ambitious projects, and as he had a smattering of Latin himself, was qualified to aid his pupil.

Although the schoolmaster was allowed the use of a tallow candle, he vastly preferred the more brilliant light of Tom's pitch knot; so that, as often as the long winter evening set in, the master and pupil might be seen (and were seen) sitting before the fire-place with their heads buried in the pages of the books, along which they plodded slowly, but to such purpose that, at the end of the winter, Tom could read his fable and solve the problem in a manner very creditable to himself and master.

It was up-hill work with poor Tom, but he never lost what little he gained, and managed to make what little he accomplished to tell on the future.

One day his father brought home a stranger, and told Tom that he was apprenticed, during his minority, to this man, who would make him a black smith.

"But I am not going o be a blacksmith," cried Tom, in a passion; "I'm going to Congress."

"The more need you should learn to shoe the horse that carries you there," replied the father, with a shrug.

Tom packed up his worldly goods, not forgetting his books, and trudged away to a distant village, where he pared horses' hoofs by day, and studied and read at night by stealth, for he was allowed neither knot nor candle.

Six months the poor fellow tried to be faithful to his duty; but, one night when his master had thrown his grammer into the fire, and lathered him for disobedience, Tom took leave of the workshop. He made his way, barefooted as he was, over bogs and briers, until he ventured into the main road, and by dint of begging a ride now and then, reached the city. As Ben. Franklin had done before him, with his roll under his arm, he sought and obtained employment.

Perhaps the happiest day of Tom's life was when he found himself in the antiquarian book store with plenty of leisure, plenty of books, and nothing to fear from friend or foe. It was wonderful how he read—and read. The parched earth does not more greedily take in the summer rain.

When his intellectual thirst was partially satisfied, he began to work. He saw the ladder up which he must climb, and seizing the lowest round, he made his way steadily upward. We all know by what steps an ambitious man makes progress—by patient toil—by self denial—by courteous deportment—by the constant acquisition of knowledge.

Years passed by, during all of which Tom had looked in vain for his early friend, the stranger. In his timid awkwardness, he had not thought to ask the name of his benefactor, and the only opportunity to do so had been lost.

Well, years slid away, and Tom was elected member of Congress from the very county where he spent his struggling boyhood. He went to Washington not in cowhide shoes and butternut-colored homespun, but dressed something as imagination had pictured, as he looked after his benefactor on the eventful day of the sleigh-ride.

A nobler looking man, the ladies in the galleries said, never had appeared upon the floor than this Yankee member, who, if he spoke through his nose, always drove his arrows home to the mark.

One day there appeared in the House the venerable form of an ex-member, whom all present delighted to honor. It needed but one glance at that genial face for Tom to recoginize in him the giver of the Latin grammar. He had come, he said, to listen to the gentleman who had so manfully defended the right, and to wish him God speed.

"I," said Tom, with his old modesty, "if it has been my good fortune to do anything for our country in the hour of her peril, I owe my ability to do so in a great measure to yourself."

"To me!" exclaimed the astonished gentleman; "to me! I do not recollect ever having had the pleasure of meeting you before in my life."

"Ah, sir, you have forgotten, then, the little school-boy among the hills of New Hampshire, to whom you kindly sold a Latin grammar?"

The gentleman mused.

"Sold—sold a Latin grammar! Now that you recall the incident, I do recollect a little fellow who interested me, and to whom I gave some school-books."

"Well, sir, I am that boy. You told me that I might pay for them when I got to Congress. If you will honor me by meeting a few friends at dinner, I will settle the bill."

Harry, you aught not to throw away nice bread like that: you may want it some day." "Well, mother, would I stand any better chance of getting it then if I should eat it now?"

Miscellaneous.

A Lover Killed by a Needle in the Hands of His Mistress—Attempted Suicide of the Young Lady.

A young gentleman named Joseph White, a very respectable, industrious, quiet, good-looking fellow, of about eighteen years of age, and a resident of Germantown, went to Sonth Nashville Saturday night to visit his ladylove, a Miss Barnes. He had been frequently to visit her before at various times. They were engaged to be married. He found her in the parlor sewing, as a proper young girl should be. She was anxious to finish the article, and therefore concluded not to throw it aside when he entered, particularly as he complimented her on her pretty appearance, with her beautiful face bending over her work, and her slender fingers flying, as she plied the stitches with as much grace and rapidity as other girls display when skimming over the keys of a nasty piano. He took his seat beside her. They chatted very gaily. After waiting a few minutes, which to him seemed hours, he became impatient, and longed to imprint a kiss upon her lips. With the view of carrying out his design, he let his arm circle her waist furtively, and as he was drawing her close to himself, she objected to being disturbed until her little work was finished; but he insisted. She made a motion to shove him off, as girls are said to, generally. This motion proved fatal to her happiness and to his life. He became impetuous, and drawing her to him with much violence, the needle, which was caught in her thimble, got between them, the point toward his heart—it entered; and as he was about to imprint a kiss of love upon her lips, his own became ashy pale. His vigorous grasp relaxed. He sickened, fell back upon the sofa quite helpless. The young lady was much alarmed, and ran for assistance. The family all ran into the room, and proceeded to open his shirt collar, thinking he was in a fainting fit, and that the usual restorative would suffice. In undoing his vest it was found that the needle had entered his side very deeply—a circumstance which the young lady never noticed in her fright. The doctor was sent for. He administered what remedies he could. Partial consciousness was restored, and the young fellow enabled to walk.

The scene between him and his (first) last love was extremely affecting. She wept like one who feels that all happiness on earth is lost. He consoled her by saying that she would get another lover soon to fill his place who would be more worthy of her than he could hope to be, and who would make her happy. This but increased her sorrow. She laid down upon the floor beside him and cried aloud. When he was becoming worse, and the doctor gave the opinion that he could not live, she started suddenly to her feet, and, running into another room, swallowed a heavy dose of laudanum, which was kept there for the use of a young member of the family that was sick. It was some time before she was discovered, and it was with the utmost difficulty she was brought back to consciousness. The first word she uttered was, "O, where is he? Let me go to him. I will be with him." At the same instant the young gentleman was resigning his spirit into the hands of its Maker in the adjoining room. He died about 10 o'clock. She is still in a precarious condition, and evinces symptoms of insanity. —*Nashville (Tenn.) Times.*

How for Love a Lawyer Turned Negro Minstrel.

His name is Lew. Benedict. His father was a well-known New York lawyer, who died when the oldest child was fifteen years old. The property left by the father the boy turned over to his mother and sisters, and determined to strike out for himself. At seventeen years of age he entered a law office, and at twenty-one he completed his studies, and was pronounced a young lawyer with a bright future before him.

About this time the young lawyer fell in love with the daughter of a wealthy New York merchant, and the love being reciprocated he asked pa for the daughter's hand. Pa was indignant, and, to forever kill the young lawyer's ambition, he told him that when he had $50,000 cash, his own, he might ask for the young lady's hand, with a hope of success. This was all very nice, but to the young lawyer just putting up his shingle $50,000 was a great deal of money, at least the young lawyer thought so as he figured up how many briefs he must have to make that amount.

The result of his deliberations was the conclusion that if he wanted to make this sum at the bar, he could do so, but by the time he had done it, he would be so old that the romance of love would be all gone. For a long ten days the young lawyer bemoaned his fate, and then, after obtaining a promise from the young lady that she would wait, he disappeared from New York. In early life the young lawyer had quick wit, and one day meeting a negro minstrel manager named Duprez the latter told him he had a talent which would make him $50,000 in five years. In the young lawyer's frame of mind it did not take long to convince him, and, dropping Coke and Blackstone, he took to burnt cork under the assumed name of Lew. Benedict.

For a time the new business was harder than the young lawyer bargained for, but he made money so fast that his prejudice was soon overcome. At the end of the first year he had laid up five thousand dollars, at the end of the second year ten thousand, and now it is said that he has nearly reached his figures of fifty thousand dollars in bonds.

All the time he has been in the burnt cork trade he has improved his spare moments by a study of law books, and in another year he will go back to New York with fifty thousand dollars in his pocket, claim the hand of her he so fondly loves, and who has been so devoted to him, and at the same time again embark in the practice of law.—*National Chronicle.*

A Western paper announces the illness of its editor, piously adding: "All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers. The others need not, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing, according to good authority."

"Mammy," said a precocious little boy, on Prairie street, who, against his will, was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, "if the Lord has any more babies to give away, don't you take 'em,"

The Drover's Story.

I am a drover, and live miles and miles away upon the Western prairie. There was not a house within sight when we moved there, my wife and I, and now we haven't many neighbors, though those we have are good ones.

One day about ten years ago, I went away from home to sell some fifty head of cattle—fine creatures as I ever saw. I was to buy some groceries and drygoods before I came back, and above all a doll for our youngest, Dolly; she had never had a store doll of her own, only the rag-babies her mother had made her.

Dolly could talk of nothing else, and went down to the very gate to call after me to "buy a big one." Nobody but a parent can understand how full my mind was of that toy; and how, when the cattle were sold, the first thing, I hurried off to buy Dolly's doll. I found a large one, with eyes that would open and shut when you pulled a wire, and wrapped it up in a paper and tucked it under my arm, while I had the parcels of calico and delaine and tea and sugar put up. Then late as it was, I started for home. It might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back, and eager to hear Dolly's prattle about her toy.

I was mounted on a steady-going old horse of mine, and pretty well loaded. Night set in before I was a mile from town, and settled down dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the wildest bit of road I knew of; I rode on as fast as I could, but all of a sudden I heard a little cry like a child's voice! I stopped short and listened—I heard it again, I called, and it answered me. I couldn't see a thing, all was dark as pitch. I got down and felt about in the grass—called again, and again was answered. Then I began to wonder. I'm not timid, but I was known to be a drover, and to have money about me.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 12, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address—not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD TO THE SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Upon the gentlemen selected at the election on Thursday last to serve as School Committeemen in the townships of this Commonwealth grave and important duties rest. It is a responsible office. It is one to fill which the *best men* should have been selected. That this has generally been done, we hope and pray. Let them prepare for the work before them. To them is entrusted the public school system of the State. It is of the utmost importance that they *begin right*. Let them take counsel. Let them call to their aid all the experience and all the intelligenre they can command. Let them resolve that the system of Public Schools, designed to be a great public benefit and a public blessing, shall not fail because of any inefficiency on their parts. Let them act as the law designs they *should* act. *Let them do their duty.*

LET US HAVE MORE SMALL FARMS.

One of the great evils growing up in the South under the influences of the slave system was the great landed estates. The great body of the land was owned by the few. As a rule great landed estates are great sores, promotive of sloth, of waste, and of an unrepublican state of society. It is only the aggregation of population and the division and subdivision of property that gives the people a stake in the common interest. Let there be a chance for all to acquire property—to earn and pay for homes, and industry will be promoted, thrift encouraged and intelligence increased. And these are among the things the South needs to day.

Let those who own the large bodies of land in the South be willing to divide them up and sell in small farms at fair prices. It will encourage emigration of the right kind. It will induce a class of people to come among us who are industrious, energetic and who make the best of citizens. They will improve the land, and as it is cleared up and properly cultivated, the experience will be that this country is just as healthy at *all* seasons as any other in the Union.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In our advertising columns this week will be found the celebrated Moring plantation offered for sale. With perhaps one exception it is the best, most desirable and most valuable property in North Carolina. Before the war it could not have been purchased for less than Two Hundred Thousand dollars. For reasons stated in the advertisement it must now be sold. The price is only eight dollars an acre.

For a man, or several men with capital this offers a rare opportunity. The climate, the soil, the facilities for transportation are all that could be desired. And in addition, the sentiments of the people in that county—Bertie—are such as would be congenial to Northern men. Two companies of volunteers to the Union Army went from that county. Those who survived have returned and now reside there. In 1868 the vote for Grant was 1517 and for Seymour 753.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Specimnes of the new ten-cent and fifteen-cent fractional currency are already in circulation. The ten cent note is of the same size as the old one, but instead of the small head of Washington in the centre it has a female head and bust on the left end and the seal of the Treasury, in red, on the right. The back is printed green. The fifteen-cent notes are very similar to the ten, except that they are about an inch longer. The black is green, and has the figure 15, while the usual rates of exchange are printed in two segments of a circle, nearly enclosing a block space, instead of having printed in the middle of a circular space, as on other notes.

DYING HARD.

The Northern Democracy are dying very hard. For years their only political capital was the negro. He was their entire stock in trade, their capital paid in and capital promised in the future. While slavery had life it seemed to be a successful investment, but when the "institution" collapsed the Democratic stock went down with it.

But the Northern Democrats still hold on to him. They seem to act as though they could not give him up. How they curse the Southern Democracy, and especially the Virginia Democrats, for treating the negro as a white man in politics! But they don't seem disposed to surrender until the "bottom negro" is reached and to find him they are going into political bankruptcy and death.

IMPROVE YOUR LAND.

Farmers, do not be idle. Look to your possessions down in the ground. These are richer mines than than those in the far mountains. Study the nature of your soil—its needs and adaptabilities and prepare to meet them. Make all the manure you can. Gather up every fertelizer within your reach that you can make available. *Improve your land.* It will make you independent.

THE COMING FARMER.

Is it not too true that too many of the young farmers of the South are spending at least half of their time in indolence and idleness? That they should be engaged all the time at manual labor we do not insist; but how do too many of them employ the time not thus engaged? The most of the time not employed in *hand* work should be engaged in *head* work. Every opportunity for reading and study should be embraced. To the farmer, just as much as to any other occupation or profession, *knowledge is power.*

Young men do not waste your time. Do not squander your opportunities. It depends upon you whether the coming farmer will be a mere plodder, or whether he will be qualified to take the position he should do. We believe that work is honorable and that farming is dignified—respectable. And we desire that the Coming Farmer shall be well versed in general literature, sufficiently accomplished in composition to be able to write at least moderately well, and habituated to expressing his ideas in public, so as to do it intelligently. The state and the nation will have use for him. He will go to the Legislature, and to Congress, and these *august* bodies will be improved by his presence. But how can all this be obtained if the young farmers of to-day persist in indolence and idleness?

STILL FURTHER INQUIRIES FROM THE NORTH.

No part of our labor is performed with greater pleasure than that of giving our friends in the North the information they desire. The interest continues and very soon we will have visitors flocking here to examine our lands as well as the prospects for business and trade. All will be made welcome.

A correspondent from Philadelphia desires to know:

"How many Cotton Factories, and how many woolen Factories are there in North Carolina?"

There are 40 of the former and only 5 of the latter. There ought to be at least *two hundred* of the former, and when our own people understand how easy it is to raise sheep in this country there will be a large number of woolen factories. The cotton factories have 1,126 looms and run 55,575 spindles. The capital invested is about $2,272,000.

A Bee culturist, from near Danville, Pa., asks:

"How do bees do in your State?"

So far as our observation extends they do very well. Independent of the home consumption last year the product of honey amounted to 2,036,372 lbs., and of beeswax to 180,495 lbs.

A gentleman from Belvidere N. J., inquires:

"Do the people of North Carolina really desire emmigration from the North? Will we be treated cordially, or will we be met with the distant coldness extended towards some of us not long since while visiting Virginia?"

We have had a hundred similar questions. Let this one answer suffice for all. The people of East North Carolina are desirous of receiving honest, enterprising, industrious emigrants from the North—those who know how to work and who understand business. They welcome most cordially all who come to aid them in developing the country and building up the State. Unlike Virginia, there is no feeling of *aristocracy* here. All proscription on account of political opinion is a thing of the past. Social ostracism, such as our correspondent experienced in Virginia, is not tolerated among us. The people are openhearted, generous, hospitable. These are among the characteristics of North Carolinians. Come and see for yourselves.

TIME'S CHANGES.

Time's changes are wonderful. Truth is making sure progress. The barriers and obstacles long in its way are falling, one by one. To be an advocate of the Union in the South but a few years ago was at the risk of life. To be a Republican, was sure to incur ostracism, persecution and, often, death.

To-day the Southern people, instead of engaging in the work of carnage and blood, are peacefully at work, raising wheat and corn and cotton. Breckinridge salutes the flag, Mosby confesses it was wrong that he ever opposed reconstruction, and the Tarboro *Southerner* wants to *join the Republican party!* Thank God, the prophecy of the old poet is again being realized:

> "Truth shall conquer at the last,
> For round and round we run;
> And ever the RIGHT comes uppermost
> And ever is Justice done."

FORSAKING THE SINKING SHIP.

All hope is gone. The Democratic ship must go under. Its doom is inevitable, and the crew are all leaving it to go down—down forever! Even the Tarboro *Southerner*, the most bitter of Democratic sheets—one that hated the government, hated Republicans and especially hated the Yankees—has bidden farewell to the old craft and proposes to join the Republican party! It acknowledges the folly of persisting in its former course and declares its intention to co-operate here after with the party that will bring peace, quiet and prosperity to the country. It says:

"We, therefore, avow the determination of the *Southerner* to support any organization that pledges itself to Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty—and what we mean by this is, that every body shall be permitted to vote and *every body shall be permitted to hold office.*"

Better late than never; and although the *Southerner* acknowledges that it but yields to the inevitable, it has it in its power to neutralize much of the hostility and bitterness its past course has engendered by henceforth practically acting upon the suggestion it makes in its issue of the 5th inst,—to wit:

"Let us bury the dead issues of the past and endeavor earnestly and faithfully to recuperate our condition, and stay, as much as possible, the demoralization of our people, a necessary consequence of the calamitous civil war through which we have passed."

This is exactly what *we* are laboring for. To find the *Southerner* our ally and co-laborer in the good work is more than we expected.

Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania is worth $20,000,000.—*Exchange.*

Yes he is a rich man—was rich enough to *buy* the nomination but he *is not* rich enough to buy an election. That the hungry Democracy of Pennsylvania—the fuglemen of the party—will bleed him is certain. *They* will be benefitted by his depleting purse, but *he* will be knocked down and will have to foot the bill!

ROSENCRANS DECLINES.—Gen. ROSENCRANS declines to run as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Three-fourths of the State Legislatures must vote for the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment before it can become a part of the Federal Constitution. As there are thirty-seven States, the ratification of twenty-seven will be necessary to constitute the amendment a part of the Constitution. The following States have adopted it.

Alabama	Arkansas	Connecticut.
Florida	Illinois	Indianna
Iowa	Kansas	Louisiana
Maine	Massachusetts	Michigan
Minnesota	Missouri	Nebraska
Nevada	N. Hampshire	New York
N. Carolina	Pennsylvania	S. Carolina
W. Virginia	Wisconsin.	

We may here add that in two of these States, Kansas and Nevada, the Legislatures adopted the amendment as it was telegraphed to them. It happened to be in an imperfect form so far as relates to the second section. It will be made all right when next they meet. In Indiana, members of the Legislature resigned their seats to destroy the two-thirds quorum specified by the Constitution of the State. But usage appears to sanction the consideration of the amendment as duly ratified. Laws passed while the Legislature was in this condition are carried out as duly enacted; and in 1857 two United States Senators were chosen in disregard of a quorum.

Thus it will be seen that there are but five more States required to make the amendment a part of the Constitution. Will they be obtained? We think they will. Governor Walker pledges Virginia, and Vermont is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun. The same with Rhode Island. The Republicans of Mississippi pledge that State. It is stated that Tennessee and even Maryland will ratify it. So too will the next Legislature of Ohio.

George Washington, whenever he absented himself from the White House, never failed to instal Mr. Adams as acting President during his temporary absence, even for ever so short a time.—*New York Sun.*

Isn't the *Sun* slightly captious? Wonderful progress has been made since the days of Washington. If he went down to Mount Vernon he was liable to get stuck in the mud and be kept there a week. If he went to New York, it was a heavy five days work to communicate with the Capital by mail or special messenger. Under the then existing state of things the precaution of President Washington was necessary. But to day President Grant, at Long Branch, can hear from the State Department at Washington quite as soon as he could at the White House. The *Sun* should remember that we live in an age of railroads and telegraphs.

We have received the second number of *The North Carolinian*, a first class political weekly paper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Palemon John, Esq, formerly editor and publisher of the *Columbian County Republican* at Bloomsburg, Pa. We are glad to know that Mr. John has brought his large experience as an editor and politician to bear upon the elements of Southern discord and strife, and feel satisfied that those who have held out the right hand of fellowship to him, will find him a good square Republican, and well worthy of their confidence and support.—*Macon (Ga.) Union.*

We are happy to place the *Union* on our exchange list. It used to visit us in other days and was always welcome. It is a bold and fearless advocate of Republicanism and is fighting a heroic battle for the Right.

As for us, we come to the South fully appreciating the situation and fully prepared to meet the responsibilities before us. The only "peace" and hope for this country, where "discord and strife" have ruled the hour, is in building upon a sure and sound foundation. The corner stones must be universal freedom and impartial justice. A public sentiment must be created and *sustained* that will not tolerate any of the barbaric outrages that had their origin and their apology in that unrepublican institution which the war has swept away forever. And we have faith to believe our efforts will not be in vain.

An exchange commenting on the fact that the pocket of our old friend ex-Senator Buckalew was picked of $200, at Harrisburg during the Democratic Convention says: "The rest of the Democrats are now intent on picking Asa Packer's pocket." That is it.

A NEW PAPER AT NORFOLK.—S. D. POOL, Esq., of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, will commence the publication of a new daily paper in Norfolk, Va., on the 16th inst to be called the *Norfolk Evening Herald*. He leaves the *Journal* in the hands of his sons. Mr. POOL was formerly a resident of this place.

THE GILMOR HOUSE.—We neglected to call special attention last week to the card of this popular Hotel in Baltimore. It enjoys a first class reputation and is centrally located. Try it.

THE NORFOLK JOURNAL:—We are in regular receipt of this very excellent daily. It is a first rate newspaper and under its efficient editorial management is doing more for Norfolk and the developing of the resources of Virginia than all other agencies combined.

[redacted] Price of the Daily $10 a year, of the Weekly $3.

THE OLD STATE DEBT:—In an article last week speaking of the amount of our old State debt we said it was $13,000. We should have said $13,000,000. The accumulated interest runs it up to about $18,000,000.

The Life Insurance Agents at Raleigh advertises more liberally than any in the State. We'll guarantee they make money.—*Wilmington Star.*

Of course they do. The business men of Raleigh are enterprising men who, when trade is dull, have the sense to advertise and *make* trade. The consequence is that they make money when other merchants rre complaining of dull times.—*Standard.*

It is the universal experience of those business men who judiciously advertise that it *pays*.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The election in Tennessee has resulted in favor of SENTER for Governor by a large majority. He claims to be a radical Administration Republican, and was supported by that radical Senator, Parson BROWNLOW.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. Covode has selected our old friend, Lewis Zaner, of Dushore, as a member of the State Central Committee for Sullivan county. No man is better acquainted with the people of the county, or has a deeper interest in the welfare of the party. —*Bradford (Pa.) Reporter.*

Every word of it true. We know Mr. Zaner, and can testify that he is sound and reliable. He will prove an efficient member of the Committee.

The matrimonial market seems to be very quiet. Cause—not many ladies able to support a husband.—*Charlotte Observer*

If that is the way things are done over at Charlotte, we'll wager a big water melon that some of the ladies who have got husbands already wish they hadn't.

American Phrenological Journal.—The August number of the *American Phrenological Journal and Life-Illustrated* is on our table. It is published monthly and is devoted to Science, Literature, and General Intelligence, especially to Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Education, and to all those progressive measures calculated to reform, elevate and improve mankind socially, intellectually and spiritually. It is embellished with numerous portraits. Price $3 a year. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Roanoke Island.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Aug. 7, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The following gentlemen were elected officers for Nag's Head Township: Isaac Chauncey Meekins, Hezekiah W. Beazley, Justices of the Peace; George B. Bliven, Clerk; William J. Morse, Constable; Walter T. Dough, Jesper Tillitt, James Brinson, School Committee. With the exception of the Clerk, the officers are Conservative, or Democratic.

Several accessions have been made to the membership of the M. E. Church.

B.

Another Letter from Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., July 24, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

When I wrote to you a few weeks ago, I did not expect my letter to elicit any expression of personal notice, but I did intend to say to your readers, in a strange land, that in the NORTH CAROLINIAN they would find a devoted friend to all their material interest. Now let us touch our palmleaf and go ahead.

Your devil abtracted a couple of lines from my letter, and left the reference to our common schools out. It perhaps made no difference, but it was the intention to exhibit our educational workings for comparison. I stated we had twenty four pulpits supplied, on every sabbath, at a cost, with the societies attached, of about $50,000 per annum, 28 Public schools with a school tax of $22,218,56; about the same amount expended in select schools, besides Dickinson Seminary which receives about $50,000 annually. The Libraries, Newspapers and Magazines are unusually patronized by our people. These with twelve beneficial organizations are estimated at an expenditure of about $200,000. Our population is supposed to be 20,000. In 1865, it was 12,000; 1860, 7,561; 1850, 1,615; and in 1840 but 1,353. The manufacture of lumber is the principal business of the city, the number of saw mills is 36, with a capacity of about 250,000,000 of feet of boards annualy. The season is about eight months of twelve hours per day. The number of planing mills is 15, some of them large with extensive machinery for making doors, sash, blinds, mouldings &c. The saw mills run from 5,000,000 to 20,000,000 of feet. Dodge Mill is the largest, it is 100 x 200 feet, 200 saws, driven by two engines supplied with ten boilers. The log pond covers 23 acres, and the piling ground 50 acres. It has actually cut 275,000 feet of boards in twelve hours. The value of the lumber at the mills this season will be about $5,000,000. This business, that has grown to these gigantic proportions, was commenced in 1838, but it did not amount to much for many years, and many of the lumbermen failed. In 1846 the great Boom, for holding the logs was commenced, but it was not perfected until ten years later, when the dam, piers, booms &c., rendered the chain complete and the most perfect system was organized from cutting the logs in the mountains, some two hundred miles distant, to the shipping of the lumber from the mills. Honesty, integrity, co-operation and wide liberality have accomplished these grand results, and now other manufacturies and business are introduced and ere long the lumber business, monstrous as it is, will be not the dependent business of this city.

When I examined the vast forests of North Carolina, and particularly those in the neighborhood of Elizabeth City, I informed our people that there was more timber accessible to your point, than there is to Williamsport, but the manner of conducting the logging will be entirely different, and the means adopted here will fail there. Still I consider the forest as accessible, and the logging as feasible as on our mountains. In the place of snow, water must be used; instead of "slides," canals must be used, and instead of floods flowing by steom must be resorted to. With an abundance of capital and combination of interest, lumber can be manufactured at Elizabeth City at lower figures than it can be done at Williamsport, or any point in the North West. There is a vast difference between combination and co-operation. A combination is more of a conspiracy to attain a certain end, whilst co-operation is an open concurrent effort to accomplish what individual effort might fail to do. Now in localities where promises of future greatness and business are manifest, we often see combinations to control this property; the land is all secured, and the political and municipal regulations are made subservient to the same will. Here in the North, thousands of instances of this kind can be pointed out, and a less favored rival springs up under the proper liberal and co-operaive system, and retires, the former combination into disappointment and loss. This is well worthy of attention in the South. It has been the rock on which prosperity has so signally split and now it is spreading to repeat the same misfortune. It is asserted that this is the cause of the present languishing condition of Norfolk. Every discerning northern man that visits that city at once recognizes this feature in it, and with the best harbor on the Atlantic coast and a climate, soil, surrounding country and resources to make it the first commercial city of our country, to-day it does less business, and contains a less population than my mountain home, two hundred miles from any navigable waters. Guard well this foe to prosperity, and let the spirit of interprise and liberal views and action be the boasted right of every one in Eastern Carolina. Let politics, the most wrecked of all trades, go down to its legitimate level, and arch over it education, moral and religious duty and a laudable spirit of improvement and advancement in all the arts and attainments of life.

J. M. M.

Life Asurance.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I propose, with your permission, to occasionally give the public some actual results and tangible facts to show that *Life Assurance is a good investment.*

The public seems well disposed towards the principle; but so much has been said of the great profits of the business of Life Asurance to the companies, that it seems hard for the uninformed to understand how it can be good for a man to invest his money in "a concern" which grows so rapidly rich out of its profits.

If the public will bear in mind that in a purely mutual company, as is the "North America" and some others, all the surplus profits are equally divided among the policy holders in exact proportion to the amount of premiums paid in, they will see that the richer the company gets, the larger will be the amount received by "loved ones" when they are gone.

The following is the record of a policy in a London company, which was taken out for $10,000 at an annual premium of $200, and continued for sixty two years *i. e.*, until the death of the assured. At the end of twenty-two years from the taking out of the policy it had increased to $21,200. At the end of thirty-one years it had increased to $28,100. At the end of forty-one years it had increased to $39,200. At the end of fifty-one years it had increased to $53,900 and at the end of sixty-two years (the death of the party) his family received $73,709 dollars. The entire amount of premium paid in was $12,400 or about one sixth of the amount of the policy and dividends, and if interest be reckoned at four per cent per annum on the amount of premium paid, there will still be a surplus of $22,000, to show that Life Assurance is a good investment. A party, resident of this city, so says the record, insured his life in the early spring of 1866 for $5,000 at an annual premium of $196 and sixty cents. Before "the sear and yellow leaf of autumn" he was gathered to his fathers, and his family repaid as the reward of his prudent foresight $4,804. One would suppose this case both conclusive and preclusive.

The following calculation will show the result for an intermediate age, the first being extreme in length and the second in the opposite extreme, the first in England, the second in America, the third is immaginary, nevertheless true to a demonstration. Thus a party insures his life at thirty-five for $1000, paying annually $2662 premium and receiving as his portion of a surplus dividend of 33⅓ pr. ct. must live twenty-four years (or to the age of fifty-nine years) before he will have paid more than his family will receive calculating his money paid in at six per cent compound interest.

The annual premium of $26,62, will amount in twenty-four years, if compounded, to		$1,352, 69
Amount of policy,	$1,000 00.	
Dividends on pollicy in twenty-four years,	212 96	
Interest upon said Dividends in twenty-four years,	133 95	
		1,346 91
Difference,		$ 5 78

If the dividends run over 33⅓ per cent, a thing quite common, the policy would be still more profitable, thus showing that at any age and for any time from less than a year to sixty-two years "it is good to be here."

R. K. S.

Letter from Prof. Cardozo.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 2, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

It is quite a treat to receive the NORTH CAROLINIAN every week. I appreciate it as much as I do my *Anti-Slavery Standard, Independent, Tribune, Harper's &c.* I see that a "progressive teacher" in Pennsylvania wants to know if there is a good opening for him in Elizabeth City. I am sorry that you were not prepared to give him more encouragement. If there is no opening among the white children, there is a *vast* opening among the colored. The nearest colored school to Elizabeth City is at Hertford, eighteen miles distant. The next nearest is at Edenton thirty miles, and I believe the latter has been discontinued. Edenton, I understand is a growing little village, pleasantly situated, and has a greater number of colored persons than we have in Elizabeth City. He cannot find a better class of children to labor among than the colored children of the South. They are, as a general thing, apt, willing, industrious and obedient. The only fault I have found among my pupils is, that they were a little noisy; this is accounted for by their being deprived of school privileges regularly.

Now if he wish to engage in teaching colored children, I think he can succeed by applying to the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission 711 Sansom street Philadelphia. Or if they are cramped for means—as most of the Freedmen's societies now are—he might get a few prominent individuals in his neighborhood to call a meeting, some one make a strong appeal in behalf of Freedmen's schools, have a committee appointed, some one to canvass one or two counties, and he must be a poor collector if he cannot get a thousand dollars paid in or subscribed in eight or ten weeks.

The society which I was under has discontinued its work directly, but another branch has agreed to take our school; and if the citizens of Elizabeth City will furnish a suitable lot for a good building, I can have a Normal School established in our village, and a substantial building erected without any cost to our citizens. I have managed this by creating a local interest in central New York, in our work in the South. The citizens of any good Republican county in the North will gladly contribute towards sustaining three or four persons of their district who are qualified and willing to labor as teachers in the South. And I trust that all the teachers who come down will be as well pleased as we were and make up their minds to settle.

T. W. CARDOZO.

Commencement at Lincoln Institute for Colored Youths.

MURFREESBORO, N. C., July 23, 1869.

To the Editor of The North Carolinian:

To-day, the commencement at "Lincoln Institute" took place, after a session of seven months. The Institute was too small to hold one fourth of the spectators; consequntly the Teacher, Miss Lydia Warrick, had the school to give the Declamations, Dialogues &c., on a stage erected in the grove, one mile East of the town, where all could be accommodated with seats.

At nine A. M., the school, numbering sixty or more, formed a procession, and followed by a concourse of citizens, marched to the grove, where we heard the most impressive and interesting Declamations, Airs and Dialogues, that it has been our fortune to witness of late.

At 10,30 A. M., Hon. J. T. Reynolds introduced the school to the audience; he asked that all should give their attention, and be prepared to excuse all mistakes committed on the part of the scholars as a majority of them had attended school only a few short months of their lives.

Next followed a Declamation by Master James J. Reynolds. It was a creditable effort. He paid a merited tribute to his teacher saying, "she it was that gave me an idea of orthography, reading, writing, mathematics, geography, astronomy, etymology, aye and helped to tune the voices of these before me as the nightingale."

After a number of beautiful airs, the audience adjourned at 2 P. M., for dinner. Tables were spread in the grove covered with good food and delicious luxuries.

At 3 P. M., the school again convened. After several Airs, Dialogues &c., an address was delivered by Master George Reynolds. It was an effort worthy a lad of older years. Addresses were then delivered by Hon. W. D. Newsom, Rev. L. W. Boone, Joseph P. Weaver, Simon Collins Esq., Hon's Wm. Reid and J. T. Reynolds. All seemed to be very agreeably surprised at the improvement made in so short a time, and urged a continual striving on the part of parents and scholars.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of the citizens of Murfreesboro are due, and are hereby tendered to Miss Lydia Warrick, teacher of the school, for her impartial and untiring efforts as exhibited among us, during the past session.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this occasion, be forwarded to the NORTH CAROLINIAN with a request that, that paper and the Raleigh *Standard* print the same. R.

[Want of space has compelled us to omit the interesting addresses accompanying the above. We shall endeavor to find room for the address of Hon. J. T. REYNOLDS in our next. ED.]

From Hertford.

HERTFORD, N. C., August 9, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

On last Thursday an election was held for Township officers in this County. In every Township the candidates who were supported by the Republicans were elected. Not all the officers elected are Republicans, however. In some Townships, gentlemen were elected differing from the majority in political sentiment, but whose personal integrity and high sense of justice recommended them to the confidence of the electors. On these personal grounds, Ellsberry W. Riddick, of Belvidere; Richard Elliott and W. H. Bagley, of Hertford; N. W. Tucker, of Bethel, and William Nixon, of Parksville townships, were elected Justices of the Peace, and other gentlemen for various other positions; thus showing that Republicans, white and colored, *can forget party* and vote for the common good. J.

From Belvidere, N. C.

BELVIDERE, 8 mo. 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The Township officers elected yesterday are as follows: E. W. Riddick, R. J. White, Justices of the Peace; J. Robt. Parker, Clerk; J. Robt. Darden, Constable; T. E. Winslow, W. H. Lamb, H. B. Hurdle, School Committee.

If every Township in North Carolina had such a corps of officers we should feel fully reconstructed.

Thine truly, N.

From Washington.

The Revenue Department has a letter from Richmond announcing the arrest of a deputy collector for withholding collections.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is in receipt of reports from North Carolina, stating that the cotton crop in this State is in a most flourishing condition, and that the yield will be the largest known in many years. The cereals, however, are reported to be in a languishing and backward state, owing to the want of rain.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of the opinion that he has succeeded in suppressing pretty effectually illicit distileries in every section of the country except in Philadelphia, where he yet hears of considerable trouble between distillers and Assessors. In New York he has found a vast amount of fraudulent distillation, which has resulted in the closing of most of the distilleries there.

Large numbers of counterfeit ten dollar legal tender notes are being sent to the Treasury at Washington from banks throughout the country, particularly those in New York city. These spurious notes are so like the genuine that it is with the greatest difficulty Government experts detect them. People are warned to beware of all ten dollar notes.

Between four and five million dollars in ten-forties have been substituted for five-twenties held as security for National Bank circulation, since Secretary Boutwell's order allowing the substitution.

Treasurer Spinner thinks that the first spurious legal tender tens were purposely issued defective, as blinds for detection of more perfect counterfeits, which are now circulating widely.

The Treasury Department has intelligence of the seizure in Norfolk, Va., district, of three illicit distilleries in the Dismal Swamp.

General Butlar, who is Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction of the House of Representatives, in a letter to a citizen of Virginia about requiring the test oath of the members of the State Legislature, that his opinion is that "it is within the power of the Government and within the requirements of the laws of Congress, if administered in their integrity, to set aside those men who cannot take the test oath because of their participation in rebellion, and that men who did not so participate, and who lost the votes of the electors because of our adherence to the Union, should be admitted to their seats as being the choice of the only men voting who did not prefer a traitor to the Government to a loyal man for his representative." He adds that Congress is the only power which can remove the necessity of taking the iron-clad oath.

The library of Congress has recently acquired a valuable addition of books in the Spanish language, largely relating to America, many of which formed a portion of what is known as the Maximilian library, recently sold at Leipsic. The library now contains 180,000 volumes, about 2,000 of which have been added within the past sixty days.

The Revenue Collector for the First Louisiana District, reports $185,000 increase for May, June, and July, as compared with same months last year.

The Internal Revenue Department contemplates withdrawing the present stamps and issuing others less easily counterfeited and restamped.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—*Washington, Aug.* 8.—The Cubans here have official advices to July 30th.

The Spanish troops in the insurrectionary districts have been reinforced by all the disposable force in the Island, preparatory to active operations.

Several small engagements in the Cinco Villa district resulted disastrously to the Spaniards, with a loss of four hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners.

It is reported that the Cubans hold Holquin with its fortifications and stores.—The seat of government will be removed to Holquin, as the position is very strong.

Reinforcements from the United States continue to arrive.

Two hundred and twenty five men, recruited in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, joined Quesada on the 28th, bringing arms, ammunition and a large supply of camp equipage.

The health of the Cubans is good.

THE COURSE OF THE ECLIPSE.

The course of the eclipse on Saturday was as follows: It began on the earth at sunrise in the Pacific Ocean, east of Japan, in latitude 36 deg. 53 min. 3 sec. north; longitude 138 deg. 37 min. 4 sec. west of Washington. It became total first upon the earth, in Siberia, at sunrise, in latitude 52 deg. 41 min. 9 sec. north; longitude 165 deg. 26 min. 4 sec. west of Washington. The eclipse was total at noon at Alaska, latitude 61 deg. 46 min. 9 sec. north; longitude 68 deg. 4 min. 6 sec. west. The line of the total eclipse then ran southeasterly, grazing the coast near Sitka, thence running, north into British America, and entering the United States near the origin of Milk river, longitude thirty degrees west—thence through the southwest corner of Minnesota, and diagonally through Iowa, crossing the Mississippi river at Burlington, Iowa; thence through Illinois, just north of Sprinfifield, and crossing the Ohio river near Louisville, Ky.; thence through the southwest corner of West Virginia, and through North Carolina just south of Raleigh, and thence to New Bern, and entering the Atlantic just north of Beaufort, N. C., and ended at sunset in the ocean in latitude 31 deg. 15 min. 2 sec., and longitude 9 deg. 36 min. 6 sec. east.

Along this line described above, the eclipse was total, and at all other places in the United States it was only partial.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

Last week information was lodged at the internal revenue office in this city that several parties were carrying on successfully illicit distilleries in the swamps about Suffolk. Acting upon this information, steps were at once taken to secure the offenders so on Friday last Deputy U. S. Marshal John DePass and several revenue officers, accompanied by a strong force, proceeded to the scene of the illicit traffic, and seized three distilleries without any resistance, with a lot of low wines and cider ready for distillation into the ardent.

The distilleries belonged to men named Voight, Gonur and White, who had been so successful in their operations as to materially interfere with the business of those legitimately engaged in it.

Great credit is due to K. R. Cobb, the revenue assessor, Marshal DePass and others, for their energy and determination, which resulted in breaking up the illicit traffic. *Norfolk Journal.*

A palace car, full of passengers, that left San Francisco less than a week ago, arrived at New York on Saturday morning, thus traversing the whole continent in the short space of six days. Some of the passengers who came in it embarked on Saturday afternoon for Europe, and may arrive in Liverpool in nine days more, thus traversing the whole distance from the shores of California to the shores of England in fifteen days. All this vast journey of nearly seven thousand miles will have been made without difficulty or fatigue, first in a luxurious railroad car, and then in an equally luxurious steamship.—*Exchange.*

Monday night last, a fire in Fayetteville distroyed the store and contents, owned by W. G. Matthews; the Clarendon Bank building, and two small wooden buildings on the opposite side of the street. Loss on Mr. Matthews store and contents, $10,000, insured for $8,000. Loss on bank building $5,000 or $6,000. No insurance. Henry Marsh, a fireman, was severely wounded in the foot.—*Standard.*

New Advertisements.

ONE HUNDREDTH VOLUME.

On January 1, 1869, Littell's Living Age entered upon its one hundredth volume.

It has received the commendation of Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, Historians Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, and Tickinor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and many others; and it admittedly "continues to stand at the head of its class." It is a work which commends itself to every one who has a taste for the best literature of the magazines or reviews, or who cares to keep up with the events of the time.

It contains the best reviews, criticisms, tales, legitive poetry, scientific, biographical, historical and political information, gathered from the entire body of English periodical literature, and forming four handsome volumes every year of immediate interest, and solid, permanent value.

It is issued every Saturday, giving fifty-two numbers, and more than three thousand double-column octavo pages of reading matter, yearly.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, May 1867.

"Were I, in view of all the competitors that are now in the field, to choose, I should certainly choose The Living Age. . . . Nor is there, in any library that I know of, so much instructive and entertaining reading in the same number of volumes."

From the New-York Times.

"The taste, judgment, and wise tact displayed in the selection of articles are above all praise, because they have never been equaled."

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"It is decidedly the best magazine of the class published in the United States, if not in the world."

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"A constant reader of 'Littell' is ever enjoying literary advantages obtainable through no other source."

From the Philadelphia Press, 1868.

"The Living Age continues to stand at the head of its class."

From the Round Table, New York.

"There is no other publication which gives its readers so much of the best quality of the leading English magizines or reviews."

Published weekly at, at $8,00 a year free of postage.

An extra copy sent gratis to any one getting up a club of five new subscribers. For other club terms, send for circular. Address

LITTELL & GAY,
30 Bromfield St., Boston.

NOTICE.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 1, 1869

MR. E. B. CLARK, of Edenton, N. C., is this day admitted to an interest in our business, as special partner. DAVIS & BRO.,
Norfolk, Va.

Having associated myself as above, I would say to my friends and the public that our best efforts will be used to advance the interests of all who may favor us with their orders or consignments.

7–3t E. B. CLARK.

GILMOR HOUSE,

MONUMENT SQUARE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This new and commodious Hotel is now open for the accomodation of the traveling public.

It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites of a first-class Hotel, is centrally located, and convenient to the business portion of the City, and public buildings, City railways, &c. The management promise to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

Coaches run to and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings; fare 25 cents.

Board $3,00 per day.

KIRKLAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

August 5, 1869 4y.

OCEAN HOUSE!

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

B. F. BRIGGS.....Proprietor.

This House has been thoroughly refurnished and refitted. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

7–4t E. F. WHITEHEAD, Supt.

New Advertisements.

MORE FARMS FOR SALE

The North Carolina Land and Loan Co. offer the following additional farms for sale:

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and house new, half cleared, balance in wood. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat. Price $500 in cash. Possession given at once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good building, land mostly cleared, very productive. This is a very desirable farm. Possession January 1, 1870. Price $1,000 cash.

One of the most valuable farms in Nansemond, situated in Pasquotank county, 7 miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable stream, where vessels drawing 15 feet of water can sail in safely. This farm contains 300 acres, about one hundred of which are in timber. It lies in a square, and is entirely surrounded by public roads; has good fences, is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton—especially the latter. This farm has upon it four dwellings, sets of good buildings, about equally distant from each other, and can be conveniently cut off in four 100 acre farms, each with good buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, 20 acres in wood. It will be sold in separate lots or together.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling house with ten rooms, in splendid repair, splendid barns and stables—all in good order. The farm is very productive in corn, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the best farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, about four-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A small farm of 100 acres, in Pasquotank, two miles from the dock of a large vessel, good one-story building and one house miles from Elizabeth City, half mile from church and school house, one-half acre cleared, balance in wood and timber, land good for cotton, corn and wheat. Price $500 for 100 acres, and offered at forced sale for four hundred dollars cash.

Two valuable vacant lots in Elizabeth City, on the two principle streets, one formerly the site of a large brick hotel, and the other of a large brick store—both burned during the war. Price $2,000 for the former, and

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869.

Official Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. H. HUME & CO.,

Duly Appointed Special Agents for the North Carolina Newspaper Advertising Work, for the Collection of Claims and General Business throughout the State. Office, Granville House, Goldsboro', N. C.

Authorized Agents for the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to the following new advertisements:

Page 1, Tennis advertises the Woodville steam saw mill.

Page 2, Wm. Hume & Co., of New York, advertise the Scientific American and other company advertising agencies.

Page 2, Several Martin farms is offered for sale.

Page 2, Granville House, Portsmouth, Va.

Page 2, Sewing machine is advertised.

Page 2, Littell's Living Age is published.

Page 2, Life Assurance Company is advertised.

Page 2, Block of Norfolk.

Local and Personal.

Card for the Reflective, No. 3," will appear in our next issue.

Very fine sweet potatoes, this week, are in the market.

We publish another interesting letter from our Williamsport, Pa., correspondent this week.

We are glad to announce that the interesting articles on "Elizabeth City—Past and Present," will soon be resumed.

The chap who was so anxious to "man with seven hands" says he has the appearance of our "Devil."

CAPT. DUTTMER, of Bloomsburg, has purchased a farm in Camden county, some five miles from this place.

The Land and Lumber Company are now engaged in "clearing off" land upon which to erect their Mills.

Five hundred pairs of wooden bowls, home manufacture—wanted at the Yankee Store.

We would respectfully submit to the "City Fathers," whether it would not be a good idea to put one or more on the pumps?

Our circulation is continually increasing both South and North. The NORTH CAROLINIAN will be the best advertising medium in the State.

The letter of our Northern correspondent, which is supplied about the temperance meeting, will find an answer each week in our regular report.

The Reflections of our Hertford correspondent on the late elections" came to hand before going to press. He shall be cheerfully in our next.

Our suggestions in regard to the "Old and Ashes of the old "Lehigh House" being carted off. Men are busily engaged in removing them.

To the inquiry of "A Lady Reader," in reply: FREDERIKA BREMER was born in 1802, in Finland, then a part of Sweden, but now belonging to Russia.

The first ripe grapes of the season were presented to us one day last week by M. R. CULPEPPER, Esq. They were from a Fox Grape vine cultivated in his yard.

WM. BARROW, Collector of this District, has seized a lot of Tobacco at Edenton, N. C., said to be the property of T. Elliott. It is said the requirements of the Revenue laws were not complied with.

We are informed that a public meeting of working men was held on the evening of the 3d inst. at Brothers' School House to decide upon the price per day for pulling Fodder. After full discussion it was decided to fix the price at 75 cts.

According to announcement the great Eclipse made its appearance on Saturday last. It was first observed here about 3:30 P. M., and was some 30 minutes in passing the sun. The eclipse at this place was only partial, about three quarters of the sun being covered. In several of our business places it was dark enough to make lighted lamps necessary. In another column will be found a notice of its course.

Sometimes we hear the remark "I have no time to read." For all such we have a feeling of pity. "No time to read" but time for improvement! Look around and tell us how many of this class ever found time to confer any substantial benefit either upon his family, his country or himself? It is truly humiliating, and we can form no other opinion than that such a man is of little importance to society.

The steamer *San Jacinto*—Capt. J. ATKINS—on her way from New York to Savannah, went ashore at 2 A. M. on Monday morning last about half a mile south of Oregon Inlet. She was loaded with merchandize and had twenty passengers. Mr. H. GORHAM, the Purser, passed this place on Monday for Norfolk to obtain assistance in getting her off. She left New York on Saturday and is a vessel of 1300 tons. The passengers arrived at this place on a schooner and in time yesterday morning to take the steamer for Norfolk.

The election in this Township on Thursday last, passed off quietly. Seven Magistrates were chosen. The entire Republican ticket was elected. Poll: Justice of the Peace—G. W. Cobb, 210; H. Cull, 189; A. L. Jones, 193; Jesse Brown, 188; Jabez Pritchett, 190; Joshua Flemming, 192; William Krauss, 195; W. B. Burgess, 87; W. H. Clark, 69; R. F. Overman, 86; Zenas Fearing, 74; T. D. Pendleton, 84; A. P. White, 82; A. B. Persse, 1; Scattering, 7. Clerk—B. F. Keaton, 187; Wm. Glover, 80; Scattering, 1.—Constable—J. S. Wilcox, 202; G. M. Jennings, 62; Scattering, 3. School Committee—W. H. Doherty, 189; Selim Sutton, 186; Whitman Lane, 185; C. C. Green, 95; G. W. Charles, 92; Rev. J. W. Murphy, 95; Scattering, 5. We shall next week give the names of the Township officers throughout Pasquotank.

Mutilated currency taken for goods at the Yankee Store.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, residing some five miles below the city, has left the finest and largest sample of cabbage at our office we have yet seen. He evidently is "some" on raising cabbage.

Several protracted meetings have been in progress in this county. One, under the auspices of the Methodist, at Mt. Hermon, and another by the Baptists at Berea.

Messrs Perry & Meekings captured a shark two miles South of Nag's Head one day last week. They caught it in a seine while fishing! It measured nine feet.

The "watermelon season" continues. Our market is filled with them. Prices range from three to ten cents a piece. It is estimated that over 8,000 have been sold at this place during the past week.

We are informed that the schooner "Joe Parker," from Baltimore, was wrecked at Nag's Head on Thursday night last. She was loaded with Brick for the Light House at Cape Hatteras.

The gentleman who so kindly treated the office to those splendid Watermelons is informed that the boys pronounce him a mighty clever fellow, and the Editor will ever give him a hearty welcome to his sanctum.

A correspondent asks us the foolish question: "Are you responsible for whatever appears in your Correspondence department?" Certainly not. Because we publish the ideas of a writer it does not follow that we endorse them. Every tub must stand on its own bottom.

By notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that I. B. CLARK, of Edenton, has become a partner in the Wholesale Grocer and Commission House of DAVIS & BRO. at Norfolk. As he is a North Carolinian let him have North Carolinian patronage.

In reply to repeated inquiries as to whether we charge for the insertion of Marriage and Death notices we would say that for the simple announcement we do not. They are all published gratuitously. But for all that is added we charge ten cents a line.

The Cantelope referred to in our issue of July 22, then measuring 28 inches, has been sent to our office. It measures 39 inches in length and 14½ in circumference. Who can beat it? It was grown in the garden of T. C. ALLEN Esq.

We call the attention of our people to the important proposition made in the communication of Prof. CARDOZO, in another column of this week's NORTH CAROLINIAN. By all means let a lot be selected and offered. Everything of this kind is of importance to our place.

One of the citizens of our City permits us to quote the following extract from a letter he has just received. The writer formerly resided here:

"I am much pleased with Dr. JOHN'S paper. It is one of the best in the State and will do much in building up your part of it. Have if sent to me regularly. I have learned more, in the three numbers you sent me, about Elizabeth City than I ever knew in all my life."

We clip the following complimentary notice of our distinguished townsman from the last issue of the *Old North State*:

His Honor, Judge Brooks is holding a special term of the U. S. Court, for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina, in Salisbury this week. His Honor, we learn, is presiding with his well known dignity and urbanity and is giving general satisfaction to all parties.

One day last week, in company with two friends—T. J. MURDEN and B. F. WHITEHURST—we paid a visit to the old Brick House, a few miles above the city. It was built about the year 1765, by JEREMIAH MURDEN, the great grandfather of T. J. MURDEN, Esq., of this county. The house is still in good condition and is occupied by Mr. JONATHAN SAWYER. The brick and pretty much all the inside work were brought over from England. There is a great deal of moulding and carved work, and although having an ancient appearance they show that the architect as well as old Mr. MURDEN had a good deal of taste. On the door is an unique knocker, shaped to represent the British Lion. As was customary with many old English dwellings, this house has a secret closet. The rooms are large and every thing about the house indicates that it was built for durability and comfort. We are fond of visiting such places—these connecting the present with a generation past and gone. And in this case the inquiry arose in our mind, did old grandfather MURDEN ever dream that then dense forest would ever become cleared and thickly populated, or that this new World would in less than a century contain the greatest and most powerful nation on the face of the earth? Were he again to visit the old place would he recognize the surroundings?

Mutilated Currency.

The following extracts from a circular issued from the Treasury Department at Washington, may furnish some useful hints to persons having mutilated currency on hand:

Mutilated Currency is redeemable by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C., and by no other officer.

Notes presented for redemption, the abrasion or loss of substance from which does not exceed one-twentieth of their original proportions, will be redeemed as whole notes.

1. Fragments of Notes will not be redeemed *in full* except when proof is adduced by affidavit that the *missing parts of such notes have been* TOTALLY DESTROYED, and stating the CAUSE and MANNER of destruction. *Less than half of a note is not redeemable at all*, unless accompanied by such affidavit when presented by the holder. The character of the affidavit MUST BE CERTIFIED to be good by a magistrate or other public officer.

2. In the absence of such affidavit, fragments of notes, exceeding by measurement one-half their original surface, will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note, reckoning, as a general rule, by twentieths.

3. Mutilated notes which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which all the fragments are returned—or defaced, no matter how badly, so that is is certain they are genuine—will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

4. Fragments of legal tender notes, for which less than full value has been paid, will be retained six months, to enable owners to return to the Treasury missing parts of such notes, and receive the amount previously withheld. Such *return* should give the date of the letter from this office transmitting the original remittance.

Direct all remittances intended for redemption to "*Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.*"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A Cincinnati woman endorsed on her tax return "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

A corner in Cincinnati, which was sold in 1798 for $5, was lately sold at auction for the sum of $120,500.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says there is a young lady in that place so refined that instead of saying, blackguard she says African Sentinel.

The drop curtain of a Wisconsin theatre one evening last week went up unexpectedly and disclosed the leading actor changing his shirt.

Mrs. A. A. Dodd, a very intelligent and highly respected lady, received forty-one votes at Harveysburg, Ohio, for Justice of the Peace.

A young gentleman of Logansport, Indiana, has sued a barber for spoiling his moustache in trying to color it, and laid his damages at $50.

A despatch from Fort Benton, Montana, says the steamer Peter Buller was burned to the water's edge at Dauphine Rapids on Thursday last.

Handkerchiefs are now made in New Orleans from the Ramie plant. The texture is finer than silk, and the handkerchiefs are quite pretty.

The Fair Haven authorities make a free distribution of strychnine-charged meat in the streets on certain nights for the benefit of stray dogs.

Mrs. Ann Barlow, of Philadelphia, aged 79, is entitled to be the champion quiltist. Within the past seven years she has made twenty-nine quilts, containing in the aggregate 62,992 pieces.

A Chicago husband seeks divorce because his wife has a habit of beating him with broomsticks, and cracking his head with iron bars, throwing tumblers at him and kicking him out of bed.

Thomas Richardson, a colored barber at Port Gibson, Miss., has been studying law for the last year or two, and was lately examined and admitted to practice by Judge Smiley of Circuit Court.

A London despatch says that it is rumored that a treaty has been concluded between France, Austria and Italy, whereby the latter, in case of war, is to support France with a contingent of 50,000 troops, and to occupy Viterbo. It is also rumored that Prussia has offered the Pope 12,000 men if the French forces evacuate Rome.

Says the *Standard* we are requested to call the attention of the officers of Subordinate Lodges in this State to the fact, that if they, or any individual Mason, desires to get up "The Work" as adopted by the Grand Lodge at its last communication, and will correspond with R. W. Best, Grand Custodian, he will send lecturers who are thoroughly posted and well qualified to teach.

We regret to have to announce the death of a very old and estimable lady, Mrs. Martha Smith, who died in this city, at the residence of Mr. W. M. Barker on the 23d June.

A remarkable coincidence in the history of this old lady is that, that she was born, married and died, on the 23d June. —*Salisbury Examiner.*

We regret to state that Mr. Joseph Gudger, resided on Swannanoa, about seven miles from Asheville, committed suicide on Sunday last, hanging himself. His absence from the house being remarked, search was made for him, and his lifeless body was found suspended in the cutting-room of his barn. Mr. Gudger was about 70 years of age, had a family, was in easy circumstances, and was respected by his acquaintances. No cause can be assigned for the rash act, excepting that his disposition had of late become somewhat petulant, and it is supposed his mind was affected—*Asheville News.*

ITEMS.

The threatening attitude of the Carlist party causes much uneasiness in Spain.

The wife of Dr. Alvah Hobbs, of Boston, was deliberately shot through the heart and killed, on Tuesday night, by one Major White, of Tennessee.

The sixteen Governors of Pennsylvania have all been natives of the Commonwealth. The Democrats now want to try a "Connecticut carpet-bagger."

A singular accident occurred at Stratford, Conn., a few days since. As a farmer was sharpening his scythe with a rifle, a swallow flew between the rifle and the blade, and his head was severed from his body.

Wendell Phillips lives with simple frugality, but he gives away so much that, though his income is large, the end of the year usually finds him without a dollar in bank and a month in arrears to his grocer. But then the grocer doesn't care.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican* says that Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, would never have been drawn into politics if it were not for the fact that his money is handy to have about election time.

They evidently need a revolution in Portugal as well as in Spain. A Scotch merchant in Oporto was lately sentenced by the Portuguese Government to six years' banishment for teaching Protestant doctrines within his own house. Portugal is the only country (Rome excepted) in Europe where such a thing could now occur.

Minister Sickles has presented his credentials at Madrid, and was received by Prime Minister Serrano. The usual expressions of congraulation were exchanged and the Prime Minister ended by saying that President Grant could not have made a more grateful selection to the Spanish people.

There is a town in New Jersey where there are only four mosquitoes. One pair belongs to the editor of the village newspaper; the other to the expressman. In the same town there are more flies than there are cents in the national debt. The flies retire early in the evening, but they are around on business at a very early hour in the morning.

In Pennsylvania the colored men admitted to the ballot by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment will be one-eighth of the whole number of voters.

The following is a prayer once offered by Elder Knapp in behalf of S. B. Brittan, then a Universalist minister at Bridgeport: "Lord, shake the Universalist preacher over hell! Riddle him over the hot embers! Smite him! Send an awful tremor over him! Fill his soul with horror, that he may frighten his followers back from damnation!"

A worldling was once visited in his illness by a well-meaning but dolorous clergyman, who disfigured his countenance and wore a face of perpetual mourning. As his sad visage appeared in the doorway, the sick man started up and exclaimed: "Why, what's the matter with you? You look as if your religion didn't agree with you!"

A persistent young man of Hertford, who was opposed in his inclinations to marry the girl of his choice by her parents, at last succeeded in winning a reluctant consent, and the date of the marriage ceremony was fixed. After the arrival of the company upon the happy day appointed, the youngster gravely proceeded to address the astonished assembly thusly: "We are much obliged for this gathering on our account, but let me suggest that there is no necessity for any further business, as we were married three weeks ago!"

The overture lately made by John W. Jenkins, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Virginia, to the Chairman of the Walker Committee, proposing a reunion and reconciliation of the two parties upon the basis of Republicah principles has been answered by the latter, Dr. Gilmer. His letter may be regarded as a rejection of the offer, Dr. Gilmer refusing to consider those who voted for Wells at the late election as being allied with the National Republican party, or as being in accord with the policy of President Grant and Congress, of which he claims the Walker party to be the true representative.

The nomination of Rosecrans for Governor of Ohio is a regular wet blanket on the Democracy. Poor Sam Cary is mad; Vallandigham is mad; Pendleton is mad; Judge Ranney is mad; and everything is unlovely all around. Old Pap Thomas being off on the Pacific coast, with no intention of returning, little Rosey will have to take the soundest thrashing he ever got in his life, next October, with nobody to save him from complete annihilation. Rosey always gets whipped on the first day, and the first day is all there is of an Ohio election.—*Chicago Post.*

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Aug. 7th.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on the 5th, 96° in shade.
" 7th, 95°

Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—76 1-11°.

Showery on the 2nd and 5th.

MARRIAGES.

Several licenses have been issued since our last, but have not been returned to the Clerk. We shall publish when returned.

DEATHS.

WHITE—Died on the 2nd inst. in Mt. Hermon township Mr. Malichi S. White, aged about 40 years.

WOOD—On the 5th inst., James, son of J. Thomas Wood of Mt. Hermon township, in the third year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Cufrent.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	50 @ $1.00
" Dried ℔ lb.	18
Beef Hams—Dried, ℔ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ℔ lb	22
" Rib side "	20
" Shoulder "	18
" Hams, country "	20 @ 25
" " sugar cured	23 @ 25
Butter—Country "	25 @ 30
" N. Y. State "	50 @ 55
Beeswax—℔ lb	20 @ 25
Corn—℔ bu.	80
Cheese—℔ lb	28
Chickens—Spring ℔ pair	25 @ 50
Cotton yarns ℔ block	2,25
Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb	20
Eggs—℔ doz.	12½
Flour—Superfine ℔ bbl.	7,00 @ 8,00
" Extra "	8,50 @ 10,00
" Family "	12,00 @ 13,50
Fish—Drum pickled ℔ 100 lbs	2,50 @ 3,00
" " dried "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring ℔ bbl	8,00
" " gross ℔ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—℔ lb	25 @ 50
Flaxseed—℔ bu	2,00@2,20
Hides—Dry ℔ lb	4@6 @ 9
" Green "	8 @ 9
Iron—Old cast ℔ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—℔ lb	20 @ 28
Lumber—Heart pine ℔ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Meal—℔ bu., 50 lbs	1,00 @ 1,10
Oats, sugar—℔ bu.	50 @ 60
Peas—Black ℔ bu	1,00
Pork—Mess	27,50
Potatoes—New ℔ bbl	1,00 @ 1,25
Rags—℔ lb	3 to 4½
Rails—Juniper ℔ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—16 inch, best h. W. ℔ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" " " "	2,25 to 2,50
Salt—℔ sack, 3 bus.	2,25 @ 0,00
Wheat—new, white,	1,25@1,50
" red,	1,00@1,25
Wood—℔ cord	2,50 @ 4,00
Wine—Scuppernong ℔ gal.	2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—℔ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yeopon—℔ lb.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling 109⅞. Gold 135⅝. U. S. 6s of '62, 120. U. S. 10-40s 111. North Carolina 6s, new 52 asked. Cotton dull; sales 1800 bales at 33½c. Flour—superfine to fancy State $5.85@7.40; superfine to choice white Western $6.05@7.80; Southern firmer; common to choice State $7.15@9.50. Wheat No. 1 Spring $1.26. Corn in fair demand at $1.13 to $1.17. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard firmer; kettle 19@20c. Whiskey firmer at $1.01@1.12. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 45c. Rosin $2.25@8. Freights active; Wheat per sail 7½d.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 30½@31c. Flour steady. Wheat in good demand; receipts large; prime to choice red $1.55@1.65. Corn steady; prime white $1.08@1.11; yellow $1.08@1.10. Pork $34. Bacon active and advancing; Shoulders 16c. Whiskey $1.15@1.18.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday) to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.

Steamer Ella, Burbage, Edenton and Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Schr Annie, Moore, New River, tar and iron to master.

Sloop Mary Ellen, Newberne, 3000 melons.

Schr Sue Cummings, Lyon, Baltimore, shells to master.

Schr Sidney, Beals, Camden, wood.

Schr Snow Storm ——, light to master.

Schr Three Brothers, Griggs, Camden, wood.

Schr Mariah Ann, Jones, Tyrell, 2000 melons.

Schr Wilbur, Sawyer, Perquimans, wheat for Norfolk.

Schr Wave, Epoch, Norfolk.

Schr W. G. Bergess, Coit, Norfolk, mdse to S. S. Simmons.

Schr Union, Roughton, Tyrell, 40,000 shingles to L. & Co.

Schr. Starlight, Scarborough, Hatteras, fish to master.

DEPARTURES.

Schr Lilly, Wolford, with 450,000 shingles from C. E. Cobb for British West Indies.

Steamer Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Wednesday, Friday and Monday).

Steamer Ella, Burbage, Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States. Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED, General Agent;
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT retired from our firm on 1st July, 1869.

F. B. LONEY & CO.
Baltimore, July 12, 1869.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at 59 South Gay street.

WILLIAM L. ELLIOTT.
JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT.
Baltimore, July 1, 1869. 4-4t.

FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer ELLA will leave Franklin Depot every Friday morning for Nag's Head, touching all wharves on the Chowan, Edenton and Plymouth. Fare $5 round trip. Leave Elizabeth City every Saturday for Nag's Head, and return on Sunday following. Fare $3 round trip. T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
5—tf By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.

BLACKWATER LINE.

THE STEAMER ELLA

has resumed her trips on the Blackwater mail route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, down; up same hours except during Nag's Head season, when she will go up the river Sunday nights. Same hours as before on Friday nights.

T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.—Appleton's Journal will be devoted to popular current Literature, all organ of advanced opinion with respect to all the great interests of society, of popular Science in its best sense, and of Art.

The department of Literature will embrace Fiction, in the form of both serial novels and short stories; Essays upon literary and social topics; Sketches of travel and adventure; Discussions upon art, books, and kindred themes; Papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, wheather of town or country; and Poems by our formost poets.

A distinctive feature will be a fuller treatment of Science than is prevalent in popular journals. In this branch the publishers have secured the services of the ablest and most authoritative thinkers, men who combine large and accurate knowledge with the power of clear and impressive statement.

Education, in its various aspects, personal andpublic, at home, in the school, and in the college, in its principles as a science, and in its practice as an art, will receive the full consideration to wich it is undeniably entitled.

Illustrations will form an important feature in the plan of the Journal. They will in most cases consist of either an Illustrated Supplement on a popular theme, a steel Engraving in the best style of the art, or a large Cartoon engraved on wood. Novelty, freshness, and continual change will be aimed at in this department. The illustrations will usually be valuable as works of art; those on steel, and the cartoons, consisting of views of American scenery by our most distinguished painters, and illustrations of character and life, by our foremost draughtsmen. They will be printed with extra care on seperate sheets, and may be either bound in the volume at the close of the year, or framed to hang upon the wall.

Appletons' Journal will aim to be vigorous, earnest, and capable; valuable as an organ of thought, and pleasing to all the members of the household on accofint of its varied, sound and entertaining literature. Arrangements are in progress to secure original contributions from distinguished writers, both of Europe and America.

Price 10 Cents per Number, or $4.00 per Annum, In Advance.

FOR RENT.—THE BRICK STORE recently occupied by G. W. Cobb & Co., corner Road and Fearing streets, for the balance of the year '69, and the year 1870. Apply to
C. L. COBB.
July 8, 1869-2t.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The undersigned will be at Currituck C. H., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th; Camden C. H., on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th; Whitesville, Gates Co., Monday and Tuesday, 9th and 10th; Edenton, Chowan county, Wednesday and Thursday, 11th and 12th; Hertford, Perquimans Co., Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th; Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., Monday and Tuesday, 16th and 17th, of August next, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due the United States Government under the Internal Revenue Law, for the years 1868 and 1869.

C. GUIRKIN, Dep. Col.
Internal Revenue.
July 24, 1869 1t.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.
RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. PEGG, *Pres't;* R. F. OVERMAN, *Cash'r.*
DR. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN PEGG,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.
July 15, 1869-1y.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER. THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN".

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 4, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the well being of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This will give notice to all that I have purchased the entire stock of Goods of William C. Overby, Esq., on the 12th day of July, 1869.

The business hereafter will be carried on by Mr. Overby, as my Agent, who has a power of general agency from me, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Pasquotank, in the State of North Carolina. This July 12, 1869.

SARAH BALLANCE.
Elizabeth City, July 15, 1869 3w.

ATTACHMENT.—

Josiah Mizell, Plaintiff, } Before
vs. } Geo. N. Green,
Geo. O. Cherry, Defendant. } J. P.

Notice is hereby given, that a warrant of attachment has been issued against the Estate of said defendant, who is beyond the limits of this State, in favor of said plaintiff, and returnable before me, a Justice of Bertie County, at Coleraine, on the 2d day of August next, for the sum of fifty-three dollars and eighty cents ($53 80), due by note: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "North Carolinian," a paper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., for four successive weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the same time and place, and defend his suit, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, GEORGE N. GREEN, J. P., of Bertie County, N. C.

GEORGE N. GREEN, J. P.
Coleraine, July 3d, 1869. 3-4t.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a General Course of University Lectures, will be opened. Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100. All the benefits of the Institution are offered, free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President.

SOLOMON POOL.
Chapel Hill, July 15, 1869-5w.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That fine new DWELLING on corner of Road and Second Ship-yard street, Elizabeth City.

Besides the yard, there is a good garden lot. There are upon the grounds a first-rate well of water and all necessary out-buildings. Possession given immediately.

Also, several good DWELLINGS, situated in same vicinity.

For further particulars, apply to
July 1-4t. JOHN S. BURGES.

MEDICAL NOTICE

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—
For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case..... 2 50
" examination and prescription, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription..... 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day..... 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night..... 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile..... 2 00
" each after mile, per mile..... 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather..... 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather..... 1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869 tf.

THOMAS H. SENIOR'S EXCHANGE AND GENERAL SUPPLY AGENCY,

NEW SUN BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Printers of the United States and Canada that, having made extensive additions to the facilities of this long-established and well known Agency, he is now prepared to furnish everything used in the Printing business with the utmost dispatch, and at the very lowest Cash prices, such as new and second-hand PRESSES of all kinds; Steam Power ENGINES, of any required power; Card and Paper CUTTING MACHINES of Sheridan's, Hoe & Co., Sanborn, Cincinnati, Montague, Riehl, or Hardy's Manufacture; Hydraulic and Screw STANDING PRESSES; Press Boards; Metal and Wood Type; Cases, Cabinets, Standing Galleys, Galleys, Imposing Stories, Metal and Wooden Furniture; Cards and Card Boards, Paper, Roller Composition, Inks, Book Binders' Materials, &c., &c.

Printing offices completely fitted out. Send for our Estimate.

THOMAS H. SENIOR.
July 1, 1869—3m.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

The Fourth Volume of the New Series commences with the July No.

The abundant materials sent us by numerous able and brilliant writers in all sections of the country enable us to promise our increasing host of friends that they shall not be disappointed, when they look in every number for contributions of lively interest and solid value. Without aiming to be "sensational," we intend to be "wide-awake," and to secure for our readers the very best things our best authors will give us. Such papers as are deemed to be unusually excellent and valuable will be promptly welcomed, and liberally paid for; for we propose to do our utmost to "get the best."

The next two or three numbers will contain papers of peculiar interest on "Our Established Church;" on the Possibility of curing the Insanity of Hard Drinkers; on the Drama; on various themes in Popular Science; on "Advertising" theories and practice, &c., &c. A charming Story called Cinella; another "Concerning Charlotte;" and another by a popular Novelist; several novel and interesting Sketches of Travel in out-of-the-way places; an important article by Goldwin Smith; Journals in England and in Italy by Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne (widow of the novelist), &c., &c.

NEW AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO PUT-NAM'S MAGAZINE.

To any one sending us one new subscription from January or July with $4, we will give the choice of three new books, viz:

Too True, a new and popular story, 16mo, cloth. A Stranded Ship, by I. Clarke Davis, 16mo, cloth. What Shall we Eat? a Manual for Housekeepers, 12 mo, cloth,

Or any other of our publications, which sell for $1.25.

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The Third Volume of Putnam's Magazine is now ready, 8vo, neatly bound in cloth, price $2.50. Vols. I and II, price $2.50 each, or three vols. $7. Address

G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
661 Broadway, New York.
July 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER GEO. WASHINGTON is withdrawn from the line between Elizabeth City and Norfolk until further notice. The Steamer Elizabeth City will make the usual trips.

C. C. ALLEN,
Gen'l Agent Dismal Swamp S. T. Co.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 5, 1869-3t.

D. W. HILL,

NO. 5 CAMPBELL'S WHARF,

NORFOLK, VA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STOVES, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, &c.

Bath Tubs and Toilet Sets made to order.

Guttering and Roofing done cheaper than any other house in the City.

August 5, 1869-1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE SWAMP LAND.—I will sell at public sale, on the first Monday in September, 1869, at the Court-house door in the town of Gatesville, Gates County, N. C., between twenty and thirty thousand acres of valuable SWAMP LAND, well timbered with cypress, juniper and pine, lying immediately on the bank of the Chowan river, with three creeks running through the land, navigable for vessels of large size. The above land will be sold to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection against the firm of Brady, Bond & Roberts and the Swamp Company.

B. F. WILLEY, Sheriff.

Parties making application to David Parker or John Brady, at Gatesville, at any time before the sale, may purchase the above property at private sale, and upon favorable terms.
August 5, 1869-4t.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE "A [illegible] FORE" HAS A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS,

and take pleasure in inviting the attention of the citizens of this and of the adjoining counties, (especially all *close cash* purchasers,) to their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOMESTICS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, HARDWARE,
TIN WARE, CROCK-
ERY, GLASS WARE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

We call special attention to our

FINE STOCK —OF— LADIES' SHOES, MORO

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Glanders.

A very interesting report has recently been made to the Cornell University by James Law, the Professor of Veterinary Science to the institution. He does not seem certain whether the fungus called *Coniothecium Equinum*, which Haller asserts is the cause of the disease, is really the cause, or one of its constant attendants; but he is sure that the disease once started can be communicated to the healthiest horses. He says:

The annals of veterinary medicine and the experience of individual veterinarians abound in cases such as the following: 1. A horse contracts glanders, but from the ignorance of those about him, or the short-sighted cupidity of his owner, is preserved in life and allowed to come into daily contact with other stock. One after another these manifest the same symtoms, and ere long nearly all have imbibed the deadly *contagion*. 2, On the other hand, a horse is found to have contracted the disease, but is removed and destroyed as soon as discovered, and disinfectants are judiciously used with the result of saving the whole remaining stock from contamination.

The *preventive measures* may be ranged under three principal heads:

1. The instant and effectual separation of diseased and suspected animals from healthy ones.

2. The slaughter of all animals showing unequivocal evidence of glanders.

3. A thorough disinfection of all infected places and materials.

We are satisfied, from our own observations, that breathing impure air is one of the first causes of generation of the disease; and that after the disease has once been engendered, it can be communicated to horses which have had every advantage in air and general good treatment, and we think the preventative measures suggested by Professor Law will have the accord of all who have had any experience in this terrible disease. Dr. Law says:

The following may be noted as the leading features by which glanders may be recognized and distinguished from allied diseases:

1. A discharge from the nose—more characteristic if from one nostril only.

2. The nature of the discharge-watery, sizy, sticky, greenish.

3. The persistent bluish hue and glazed aspect of the lining membrane of the nose.

4. The presence of unhealty sores on the same membrane, and mainly over the larger veins.

5. The existence of hard-knotted swellings beneath the lower jaw.

6. The evidence of disease in the lungs.

7. Impaired general health.

8. The existence of undurated cords and nodular swellings which follow the course of the veins in the limbs or on the body. (Farcy.)

9. The development of glanders in animals previously healthy after they have been inoculated with the nasal discharge or the matter from open *farcy buds*.

Sulphite of Lime.

Sulphite of lime was first introduced to the notice of the American public by Professor Horsford, of Cambridge University, about twelve years ago. Probably no notice of it will be found in Buchanan's treatise.

It has been abundantly tried in this vicinity this fall, upon cider, and with the happiest results. It would undoubtedly do as much for wine. The process is as follows, viz:

After the apple juice or grape juice has fermented until they have acquired the best taste, but before much vinegar is formed, add the sulphite of lime in the proportion of one-quarter ounce to the gallon. The fermentation is instantly checked, and the cider being now undisturbed by its own fermentative commotions, in a few weeks settles, becoming finer than any glue or isinglass, or milk, can make it, by any number of rackings.

There may be a little flavor of sulphur at first, but that I suppose must pass off before long, as I find it gradually diminishes.

The *rationale* is this: Sulphite, not *sulphate*, of lime is sulphurous acid and lime. Sulphurous acid is the acid generated by burning sulphur. Now it has been long known that burning sulpur in a barrel and then racking cider into it, would cause the same to cease any fermentation it had at that time, or to be preserved a long time without it, if it did not exist. So with the sulphurous acid of the sulphite of lime. Being let free from its combination with the lime by any vinegar (acetic acid,) which might exist and always does exist in fermented liquors as one of the first products of fermentation, it operates in its usual manner in arresting any further fermentation.

The cider being thoroughly settled, and thus freed from its yeast or albuminous foreign matters, will no doubt keep without any further change for a long time.—*Country Gent.*

Foundering Horses.

A certain cure for founder in a horse is to stand him in water up to his belly. I have known it practised for fifty years; and swathing the legs in hot water, vinegar and sugar of lead, are all good to some extent; but a founder must be relieved suddenly, or the horse will show stiffness in his action and have deformed and callous tender hoofs.

Water applied to the legs I do not consider a positive cure; the disease must be attacked at the root, by bleeding and purging; a few drops of blood taken from below the fetlocks will hasten his recovery. But the most certain and quick remedy that I have ever known is a green gourd. Take a large green gourd cut it up; put it into a gallon of water, and boil it down to a quart. Strain the liquid and drench—in twenty-four hours the horse will be perfectly himself. The gourd is a powerful diuretic, and will cause the horse to stale the most offensive odor.

In 1822, I traded for two fine young mares in Augusta, Ga. I rode one of them to Kentucky, and my servant the other. Early one morning at the crossing of Clinch river, Tenn., we found one of the mares so badly foundered that she could not be led out of the stable. I procured a gourd and drenched her as directed above and directed the servant to remain until she was able to travel, expecting that he would reach home in three or four days after me; the next day after my arrival he came in, with the mare in as good plight as if nothing had happened.—*Cor. Rural World.*

Cleaning Knives and Forks.

Next to a clean plate, clean knives and forks are desirable, but in some respectable families one finds a clean plate, and even a napkin sometimes, where the knives and forks are exceedingly dingy. If knives have become rusty by disuse or carelessness, cover the blades with sweet oil, and after lying a day or two rub them with unslacked lime until the rust disappears. For knives and forks the common scouring brick, freely and strongly applied every day, is very good. This not only improves the appearance of the table, but is a good appetizer, and helps digestion more than the best bitters in the market.

The raising of the Cashmere goat is receiving great attention in California.

Working Butter.

An efficient and simple device for working butter is that in common use among the butter-makers of Orange county. It is an inclined, triangular slab, standing upon legs, and has beveled sides about three inches high. The slab is four feet long, and two feet broad at the upper end. At this point there is an opening for the escape of the buttermilk into a pail below, and also for the reception at the end of the lever which works the butter. The butter, when ready to be worked, is placed upon the slab, and the wooden lever, which is either square or eight-sided, is pressed down upon the mass, commencing at the edge, and thus operated until the whole is gone over. It is a very simple affair, and is not patented.

There is a recent invention for working butter, which consists of a metallic hoop pierced with holes, and having a close-fitting follower. The butter is placed in the hoop, the follower adjusted, and pressure applied, when the buttermilk is forced out through openings in the hoop. We cannot vouch for the merits of this implement, never having tested it; but it is claimed to expel all the buttermilk, and thus obviate any further working of the butter.—N. A. WILLARD *in Rural New Yorker.*

Training Colts.

A correspondent of the Western Rural says:—"My mode of training colts is this: I first halter them and put them in the stable. I curry them gently each day: place the harness on them and let them remain in the stable for a few hours each day for a few days. After they have become accustomed to the harness, I place them before empty wagon and drive them about a few hours each day for a number of consecutive days. After they are sufficiently subdued, so that I can hitch and unhitch them at will, I use them harrowing in grain, and all light work for the first seasons.

We should be glad to receive practical articles from horsemen on this subject.

Recipes.

To the numerous recipes already published on making sweet pickles, we add the following:

Cut the tomatoes through, or if large slice in three; let them stand in weak brine over night. To a quart of vinegar add three pounds of sugar; in this vinegar cook the tomatoes until a fork can easily be passed through them. As fast as they are cooked, take them out with a fork and lay them down in a jar—say two or three layers of tomatoes; sprinkle pulverized cinnamon or cloves, and a thin layer of sugar; then alternately tomatoes; spices and sugar, cooking all the tomatoes in the same vinegar; if necessary add more sugar and vinegar. When the jar is filled, cover the tomatoes with good cider vinegar, cold, throwing away the vinegar in which the tomatoes were cooked. Lay some horseradish root over the top of the pickles, and put a weight on to keep them covered. This recipe is equally good for ripe cucumbers. I have tested it for the past two years and found no trouble in keeping good pickles.

Pare clingstone peaches just ripe. To four pounds of fruit allow two pounds of sugar, one-half pint of cider vinegar, one table-spoonful of cinnamon, one small one of cloves, tied in a thin rag. Use a porcelain kettle. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spice until the sugar is melted; then add the fruit, and boil until tender. Remove the fruit with a skimmer, and boil the liquor to a thick syrup; return the fruit and simmer until done; pour out and let stand til cool; then seal up tight, removing the spice. If they do not keep, and are not excellent, it will be the fault of the recipe, for I have had my fruit keep two years or more and as good as when first put up. The same recipe answers for quinces, pears and cherries—quinces and pears to be first boiled tender in water.

To make a cheap omelette for six persons, take a large cup of bread crumbs, soaked in milk and beaten soft; four eggs, yolks and whites seperately beaten; salt and pepper to taste. Fry in lard or butter, and turn out on a dish the size of the pan in which it was cooked.

Mrs A. Z. Lindsay, of Montrose, Pa., sends to an eastern paper the following recipe for canning corn, which will be serviceable when the melancholy days have come: "Boil it fifteen minutes on the ear, then dry the grain in pans an hour in the warm sunshine, next salt it just so much as will season it for the table, fill tin cans, leaving an inch of space. Put a gill or so of water in each can, and leave an aperture about the size of a pin in the cover for the escape of the gas. Then place the tins in a kettle, having in it enough water to reach within an inch of the top of the cans; then boil moderately three-quarters of an hour; then solder up the vent. The corn will keep perfectly sweet and good as long as it is required to keep."

To make good jelly, press the juice from the fruit; add the proper proportion of sugar, and stir the juice and sugar until the sugar is completely melted, put it into jars, and in twenty-four hours it will become a proper consistency. By this means the trouble of boiling is avoided, and the jelly contains more completely the flavor of the fruit. Care should be taken to stir the mixture until the sugar is completely melted, and fine sugar used.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer thinks shorts fed to milch cows make more milk than clear meal, and that ground oats are better than either, but corn meal and shorts mixed make richer milk. He has tried potatoes with moderate success. Of all the roots he has tried, he thinks sugar beets are the best. After trying pumpkins fairly he could see no increase of milk from their use, but believes it was a little richer.

The Practical Entomologist says that a man succeeded in saving the foliage of his apple trees from the canker-worm, by applying sorghum molasses to the trunks. Two small boys, each with a bucket of molasses and an old broom, were employed every afternoon to give the trunks a coating to the height of eighteen inches or more. The practice was continued for two months and the trees were kept free from damage.

A Canadian correspondent of the Country Gentleman says he manages to have plums every year by putting a bushel of fresh stable manure around the roots of each tree in the Fall. He puts a bushel of chip manure over the stable manure and then a peck of wood ashes on the manure as soon as the snow is off. Last year there were no plums in the neighborhood but his.

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture says he finds his clay loam ground increased more in productiveness by the use of eight bushels of salt to one bushel of plaster to the acre, than from the application of animal manure. Others have been equally benefited by the application. Perhaps a judicious mixture of both would secure the best results.

A correspondent of the Rural World advises the application of pine—not coal—tar to a brittle hoof, asserting that he has frequently applied it to hard, dry and cracked hoofs with good success. It appears to penetrate and soften the hoof, gives it a bright and clean look; also closes the cracks. Would apply once or twice a month.

The earliest society for the promotion of agriculture in the United State was established in Philadelphia in 1785. The Massachusetts society was the second institution of the kind and incorporated in 1792.

Don't keep a calf tied or shut up in some damp, dark corner, with hardly room enough to lie down. He needs the sunshine as much as hens, or the plants in the garden.

The New England Farmer advises the construction of a cistern or tank of a capacity from two to four hogsheads to receiv the soap suds and slops from the sink and laundry of each farm house.

Thorough drainage, deep plowing, a liberal use of manuer, and good cultivation, cannot fail to produce remunerative, bountiful harvest.

An oft recurring question among farmers is what is the average yield of straw to an acre? The Pa. farmers believe the average crop of rye straw to be one tun.

Men often make unlucky investments, but hardly anything else is so certain to pay in the long run as judicious Tree-Planting.

The United States produced twenty-five millions worth of cheese and a hundred millions of butter last year.

Mixing hen feed with strong suds of common soft soap is recommended both as a preventive and cure of gapes.

One of the aims in farming should be produce as far as possible, everything you consume, to buy nothing you can raise yourself.

Selections.

A Sorrowful Story.

A petition for divorce in the Chicago courts, the other day, has developed the following curious history, the details of which we take from a local paper:

"In the year 1859, there lived in a Swiss valley an interesting family of wealth and culture, named Junod. Monsiur Junod found his sole happiness in a lovely daughter named Lucie, who was the most admired belle of that portion of the canton. The father, a man of stern, solitary nature, the decendant of a long line of men who had exercised the rights of lordship over all the beautiful vineyards that bloomed beneath them, though somewhat fallen from the state of his forefathers, still nourished feelings of ancestral pride. In some of the merry-makings peculiar to the wine-bearing districts, in which, by the time-honored requirements of tradition, all ranks meet together in a common jubilee, Mlle. Lucie met with a young man named Gustave Flotrou, of person handsome and attractive, and by trade a watchmaker. The abnegation of everything like social distinction enabled Flotrou to approach the lady with a familiarity to which he would otherwise never have presumed. The lady fell blindly in love with the humble watchmaker. He, flattered by the preference, dazzled by her beauty, and, not improbably, still more strongly attracted by her fotune, ardently reciprocated.

"The first meeting was followed by many others, of course clandestine. Her fancy, untried to the inexperience of girlhood, gave him every opportunity to press his suit, and he became her accepted lover. The father still supposed that his daughter knew no love but the affection of a daughter to her father. The day of awakening came at last, and the daughter was forbidden, under the severest threats, again to see the audacious a pirant. The conflict between love and duty ended as such warfares commonly result—Cupid carried the day. The lady was possessed of a fortune of seventy-five thousand dollars in her own right, which made her comparatively easy.

"So one night she made a moonlight flitting with her swain. To avoid the unpleasant circumstances of living in a country where all the facts were known, and where she might any time meet her offended father, they determined to come to America. Nine years elapsed, and the man for whom she gave up all, instead of being the devoted, affectionate husband she expected to find, proved, according to her allegations, to be a brute and a sot. His lavish expenditure and reckless pursuit of all kinds of pleasure gradually dissipated the noble fortune she had brought him. Valuable silver plate which she had also possessed was conveyed by him to the silversmiths, and converted into funds to pamper his appetites. The wife's wardrobe and private jewels, even, were appropriated with brutal disregard of the feelings of her who had sacrificed everything to his pleadings. One stroke of ill-treatment followed another in swift succession, until Mrs. Flotrou, outraged beyond endurance, and fearful of personal violence to herself and her child, a lovely little girl of eight years, was forced to have recourse to the final remedy. And thus, yesterday morning, only a day or two after the anniversity of her marriage, nine years ago, a petition for divorce was filed in this city."

Vegetable Preventive for Marsh Fever.

Persons who are condemned to live in the fens of Lincolnshire may be glad to learn that a simple method has been discovered of neutralizing the deleterious influences of marshy exhalations. Monsieur Martin, in a memoir presented by him to the societe Therapeutique de France, affirms that this desirable result may be obtained by the cultivation on a large scale of the sunflower (Helianthus annus.) The experiment has been tried with great success in the fenny districts near Rochefort, and the Dutch, who from the peculiar nature of their country have every opportunity of studying such phenomena, and must be looked upon as high authorities upon the subject, have a firm faith in this specific, asserting that intermittent fever, the scourge of the country, has totally disappeared from every district in which a fair trial has been given to it. The fact appears to be proved, but the *modus operandi* is uncertain, it being a disputed question whether the sunflower acts on the atmosphere merely like any other plant of rapid growth by the production of oxygen, or whether, like the conifere, it emits ozone, and thus destroys the germs, animal and vegetable, generally supposed to constitute the miasms which produce fever when present in the atmosphere in large quantities.—*Baltimore American.*

An old lady on a steamboat observed two men pumping up water, to wash the deck, and the captain being near, she accosted him as follows: "Well, captain, got a well aboard, eh?" "Yes, ma'am always carry one," said the polite captain. "Well that's clever. I always dislike this nasty river water, especially in dog days."

"You ought to acquire the faculty of being at home in the best society," said a fashionable aunt to an honest nephew. "I manage that easy enough," responded the nephew, "by staying at home with my wife and children."

A theoretically benevolent man, on being asked by a friend to lend him a dollar, answered briskly, "With pleasure;" but suddenly added, "Dear me! how unfortunate? I've only one lending dollar, and that is out."

A German, named Carl Schiell, married a young girl just from the Faderland, at Omaha, some three weeks, ago in a most peculiar manner. He purchased a pair of ear-bobs, put them in her ears, and informed the young lady that "this little ceremony constitutes a marriage in America." After a week had passed he took them out, and informed her of another piece of news, viv: "This little ceremony constitutes a divorce in America." He is now in jail for stealing a trunk.

A colony of one hundred persons of both sexes passed through the city yesterday, on their way to Salt Lake City. They came from Surry county, North Carolina, and got on the train at Wytheville Depot. The women of the party largely outnumbered the men. It seemed a rough, ignorant set altogether, though perfectly in earnest.—*Lghchburg (Va.) Republican, July* 14.

In buying eggs by the dozen we have to pay as much for small as for large ones An elder lady avoids being cheated in thi. way by carrying to market a board with a carefully mersured ho'e in it, and will buy no eggs that press through it.

Tom asked an "old ten per cent" what he wanted to accumulate so much money for. Says he, "You can't take it with you when you die, and if you could it would melt."

STIEFF PIANOS.

The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

Referees who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.

Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Daily Line between ELIZABETH CITY, N.C., and Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal,

Carrying U. STATES MAIL and EXPRESS.

The new and swift Steamers "ELIZABETH CITY," Capt. W. A. HARNEY, and "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Capt. S. N. SLEIGHT, with excellent accommodations for passengers and freight, will leave Elizabeth City daily, at 5 A. M., for Norfolk (Sundays excepted), touching all intermediate landings. Returning, leave Norfolk after the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

For freight or passage, apply to Jno. H. Kenyon, Agent, Eliz. City, or W. A. Duke, Agent, Wills' Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869—tf.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, WEST OF ROAD,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber has opened a Boarding House, and is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.
July 1, 1869.

C. W. GRANDY, JR. S. E. HINES.
GRANDY & HINES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTORS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool.
July 1, 1869—1y.

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Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
115 Smith's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
July 8, 1869.

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NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulatiou is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinery passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see hay necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impoteney, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will cur them.

Have no hesitation in writing to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

LABORATORY AND OFFICE No. 6 MAIN STREET, Norfolk, Virginia.

☞Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6-5m

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 2.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and fine neighborhood; has a one-story dwelling house with four rooms; good out-buildings, garden, &c.—House new and in good order. Price, $500 cash.

LOT No. 3.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Has a one-story dwelling with four rooms, new and in good order; good garden and outbuildings. Price, $500 cash.

LOT No. 4.—A fine farm in Pasquotank Co., N. C., fifteen miles from Elizabeth City, and within one mile of a deep, navigable water-course, contains 243½ acres. This is a splendid stock farm; 75 acres cleared, balance in wood. The cleared land will produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is well adapted to cotton. Has a small dwelling and outhouses. Wood land rich, and has pine, oak, hickory and other timber upon it. Pleasant neighborhood. Price $2,000; $500 cash, balance in six and twelve months.

LOT No. 5.—A tract of land in Tyrrell county, N. C., containing two hundred acres—50 acres cleared. The wood land has upon it pine, oak, maple, and other timber in abundance, and of fine quality. Price $2,000; $800 January 1st, 1870, balance in three equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months from January 1st, 1870. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 8.—A valuable tract of timber land in Camden county, N. C., two and a half miles from Elizabeth City, immediately on the river, where a vessel drawing ten feet of water can come within forty yards of the shore. The growth is mainly juniper and cypress. Probably 1,000,000 shingles, any quantity of railroad ties, and 1,000,000 cords of wood can be gotten from it. There are two large islands of high land upon it, containing 100 acres or more, and the land is very rich. The tract can be bought for $3 an acre. Immediate possession given.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 24.—One acre lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having a nice two-story dwelling upon it containing five rooms. Has, also, two other one-story houses, cook-house, good garden, &c. Price $2,000, on liberal terms.—The dwelling is new, and cost $2,500 to build it. Possession immediately.

LOT No. 25.—Two houses and lots, containing one acre each, in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having comfortable new one-story houses upon them with four rooms each, cook-houses, gardens, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Can be bought for $500 each, and on liberal terms. Possession in two months.

LOT No. 26.—A house and lot in the town of Nixonton, in the county of Pasquotank, containing about one acre of land, and has a store upon it 30 by 60 feet, and one and a half stories high, in good order. Also, a warehouse thirty by fifty feet, in good order. This is a fine opening for a retail merchandise business—probably the best stand for business in this section of the State. Price $900, $500 in cash, the balance twelve months credit. Possession can be given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 31.—House and lot in the suburbs of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing about an acre of ground, with two-story dwelling, having five good rooms, in good order, with kitchen and other out-houses, new. Title unquestionable, and possession given immediately. Price $1,200 cash.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 34.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water course, containing 120 acres, with good new two-story dwelling, kitchen, barn, stables, &c., and good fishery, where 60,000 fish may be caught at one haul. Price $2,000 cash. One of the most desirable farms in the county, the land alone worth $3,000.

LOT No. 35.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 180 acres, adjoining the above, on a deep, navigable water-course, where a vessel carrying 4,000 bushels of corn can lie within forty feet of barn door. The land is rich, and well adapted to cotton, corn, wheat, clover, vegetables, fruits, &c. Good fishery, and very desirable purchase. Buildings rather dilapidated. Price $2,200; one-half cash, balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 37.—A farm near the above, in the county, better land, and having superior buildings, immediately on Little river, where a vessel carrying 6,000 bushels can lie, and within 200 yards of barn, and the land will produce forty to fifty bushels of corn, half as much wheat, and one bale of cotton per acre. Price $20 per acre, on reasonable terms.

LOT No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about 4 miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 600 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, is one of the finest and largest in the State, contains fourteen rooms, and is in good order. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 250 trees. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber. Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

LOT No. 41.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, immediately on a valuable water course, one-half in cultivation, balance in fine pine, and other timber, fair buildings, and will produce corn, cotton, wheat and vegetables in great perfection. Contains 180 acres. Price $2,000, one-half January 1, 1870, balance 1871.

LOT No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, two miles from Elizabeth City. No. 1 containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 30 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years